



































Heritage Signature® Auction #3066 | American Numismatic Association World's Fair of Money

Platinum Night

Featuring: The Feeling Good Collection • Collection of a Scottish Gentleman The Collection of a Philhellene • Selections from the Isaac Rudman Numismatic Cabinet



August 17, 2018 | Philadelphia

FLOOR Signature® Session

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Pennsylvania Convention Center • Room 120A 1101 Arch St. • Philadelphia, PA 19107

Session 1 - PLATINUM SESSION

Friday, August 17 • 6:00 PM ET • Lots 30001-30453

Ancients 30001-30139 Armenia - Yugoslavia 30140-30453

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Lot Pickup

Saturday, August 18 • 9:00 AM - 12:00 PM ET

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Cataloged by: Cristiano Bierrenbach, Warren Tucker, Michael Peplinski, Sam Spiegel, Roxana Uskali, Zach Beasley, Diego Rodriguez, Cale Meier, Christian Winge, Robert Parkinson



Dear Bidder,

We have at last arrived at our highly anticipated August Platinum Night® Auction hosted this year at the Pennsylvania Convention Center in Philadelphia during the ANA World's Fair of Money®. The arrival of such a prestigious event naturally comes accompanied by the crème-de la-crème of numismatics, and the assembling and cataloging of this year's selection of nearly 450 truly premier lots has been an indulgence to say the least. Whether you come seeking the pinnacle of quality, rarity, or a combination of both, there is plenty that is sure to excite.

We begin the auction with a truly spectacular offering of ancient coins, including several mint state examples from the dawn of coinage—heavy and light issue gold Staters, Hectes and a Trite of King Croesus of Lydia. Croesus himself would be proud of the parade of other gold issues which follow, including Mnaieions and Trichrysons from Ptolemaic Egypt and Roman Imperatorial and Imperial Aurei of Sextus Pompey, Julius Caesar, Brutus, Augustus, Vitellius, Vespasian, Matidia, Diadumenian, Macrinus, Postumus and more. All that glimmers is not gold, however—not to be missed in the silver issues are the breathtaking Syracuse Decadrachm, signed by the master Euainetos and certified Choice AU by NGC; the sublime Amphictionic Stater from Delphi and the impressive Decadrachm of Arsinoe II. One would be remiss if neglecting in this preview the stunning selection of Macedonian Kingdom gold Staters and the substantial Distaters of Alexander the Great, one of which is graded Choice AU ★ with Fine Style.

Certainly the gem of the sale, we are proud to offer an extraordinarily rare and well-preserved Charles and Johanna "Early Series" Rincón 8 Reales minted circa 1538 in Mexico. Properly dubbed as the "First Dollar of the Americas," this legendary piece, previously sold by us in 2006 and coming from the esteemed Numismatic Cabinet of Isaac Rudman, will make its appearance for the first time in over a decade. Once considered to be a purely conjectural issue—commissioned to be minted in contemporary documents but never struck—the example offered here is among only three known and is without doubt the finest, graded AU50 by NGC. We are also delighted to offer further great rarities which are represented by just a few known specimens: along with the Rincón piece comes a previously unknown gold Morabetino of the Castellan King Alfonso X dated 1264 Safar (1 of 2 known), a Saudi Arabian gold Proof Pattern Guinea of Abd al-Aziz Bin Saud (1 of 3 known), a presentation 10 Taris of Charles I d'Anjou minted at Messina or Barletta (1 of 2 known), a rare gold Medal of Pedro I of Brazil dated 1826 (1 of 3 known), and a potentially unique 1575-dated 2 Ducat of Riga, just to name a few.

While we are usually particularly proud of the elite selection of British coins in our signature auctions, the current sale has exceeded even our own expectations and features one of the best groups we have ever had the pleasure to offer, standing as a virtual auction within an auction. Not merely limited to any one major type, we first see a fantastic array of hammered gold running from Edward III through to Charles II, punctuated with such hammered silver rarities as a 4 Testerns of Elizabeth I and the finest known Pontefract Siege Shilling of Charles I. The end of this group neatly meets the beginning of our fantastic run of milled coinage, commencing with two extraordinary milled Broads of Oliver Cromwell and going forward to feature numerous 5 Guinea pieces, notably a 1692 William and Mary example graded MS61 by NGC and both the "LIMA" and East India Company varieties. We see a spectacular near-complete group of British gold coronation medals, running from Charles I through to Edward VII and debuting the enigmatic double-weight gold coronation Medal of William and Mary; one of just 28 pieces originally produced and graded AU53 by NGC, this will be the first time that such a piece has been properly attributed and sold. Finally, perhaps the highlight of our British section of this auction is an unmatched selection of patterns and proofs including the finest known complete 1853 Proof Set of Victoria, a matte proof ½ Sovereign of George VI, and the celebrated 1839 Victoria "Una and the Lion" gold 5 Pounds.

Though brevity prevents intensive explanation, we could hardly proceed without making mention of the stunning Russian rarities we have to offer, including not one, but two gold Ducats of Peter I, a supremely rare Catherine the Great Rouble from 1775, and an 1896 gold 25 Roubles of Nicholas II.

As always, we must express our deepest thanks to our consignors for making such an outstanding sale possible. While cataloging such a great selection of coins has been a huge project, it is also a labor of love with which we are truly satisfied. If you are planning to attend the auction in August, please be sure to stop by and say hello!

Happy collecting!

Cristiano Bierrenbach

Executive Vice President

Warren Tucker

Vice President, World Coins

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ANCIENTS



Fine Style Sicily Catana Tetradrachm from Randazzo Hoard

30001 SICILY. Catana. Ca. 465-450 BC. AR tetradrachm (26mm, 17.18 gm, 8h). NGC Choice AU 3/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Man-faced bull (the local river god Amenanos) standing right, kneeling with right foreleg; satyr right above, sea-serpent (ketos) right below dotted ground line / KA-TANAION (retrograde), Nike walking left, diadem in outstretched right hand, left arm at her side. Randazzo Hoard 62 (this coin). Rizzo pl. 9, 13. Very rare! Strong strike with full details present on the obverse and a noticeable die shift on the reverse. Sparkling surfaces with areas of rainbow toning around the devices.

Ex Triton VIII (11 January 2005), lot 62; 1980 Randazzo, Sicily Hoard (CH VII, 17).

The city of Catana was founded on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of volcanic Mount Aetna, in the mid-8th century BC by Greek colonists from the nearby city of Naxos. Little is known of its earlier history, but in 476 BC Catana was conquered by the tyrant Hieron I of Syracuse, who ejected the inhabitants and replaced them with Syracusans and new settlers from the Peloponnese. Hieron renamed the city Aetna, but in 461 BC, the new occupants were in turn ejected and the original inhabitants resumed their former home, reinstated the old name, and inaugurated a remarkable series of coins that included some of the most striking and evocative types ever produced in Sicily. This exceedingly rare early Classical type depicts the river god Amenanos in the form of a man-faced bull, pawing at the ground and apparently about to charge. The reverse image depicts a vigorous Nike striding to left, her diaphanous peplos flowing over her athletic form. The mastery of numismatic art would continue until the city's second fall to Syracuse in 404 BC.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Lustrous Himera Signed Tetradrachm

30002 SICILY. Himera. Ca. 409-407 BC. AR tetradrachm (25mm, 17.57 gm, 11h). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Obverse die signed by the artist MAI. The nymph Himera driving galloping quadriga right; Nike flying left above, crowning her with wreath and holding plaque inscribed MAI; ketos left in exergue / HI-MEP-AION (retrograde), Himera standing facing, head left, holding phiale in right hand over altar to left; satyr standing facing in fountain with a lion-headed spout bathing behind her to right. Arnold-Biucchi 22 (Q8/H17). Gutmann & Schwabacher 20. SNG ANS -. SNG Lloyd 1022. Strong strike with incredible details in fine style on a beautiful flan with full mint bloom and radiant flow lines. Absolutely gleaming in hand.

Founded circa 640 BC along the northern Sicilian coastline, Himera quickly grew in prominence and prosperity until, circa 490 BC, a tyrant named Terillus seized control of the city and expelled the ruling oligarchy with the help of Carthaginian forces. Seven years later, Terillus was himself deposed by Theron, who ruled Acragas and Rhegium. Terillus asked his Carthaginian backers to restore him to power; the Carthaginian general Hamilcar, sensing an opportunity to control all of Sicily, arrived in 480 BC with a huge task force of 300,000 and placed Himera under siege. The threat forced Theron to make common cause with Gelon, tyrant of Syracuse, and their combined armies inflicted a massive defeat on the Carthaginians at the Battle of Himera, seen by many historians as rivaling Salamis in its importance in preserving Greek culture against eastern despotism. However, the Carthaginians never forgot the disaster and, in 408 BC, led a new attack that utterly destroyed the city. Himera was one of the first Sicilian cities to strike coins but it took several decades for it to arrive at a settled symbolism. This beautiful tetradrachm, struck toward the end of Himera's existence, reveals the hand of a superb artist who signed his obverse die MAI, in emulation of the great contemporary Syracusan engravers. Alas, the destruction of his home city also seems to have ended his career, as this is the last coin type to bear this signature.

Reserve: \$11,000

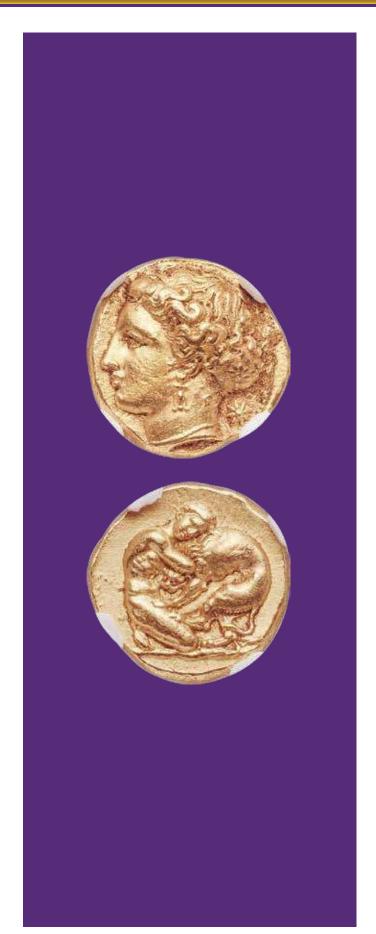


Mint State 'Star' Leontini Fine Style Tetradrachm

30003 SICILY. Leontini. Ca. 450-420 BC. AR tetradrachm (25mm, 17.45 gm, 9h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Laureate head of Apollo left / LEO-N-TI-NON, lion's head left, with open jaws and tongue protruding, bay-leaf behind, three barley-corns around. Boehringer, Leontinoi 55 (same dies). Rizzo pl. XXIV, 4 (same dies). SNG ANS 257 (same dies). Obverse die break. Sharply struck from dies of lovely style with rainbow flashes on deep cabinet toning.

The silver tetradrachms of Leontini show a notable progress of artistic styles throughout the fifth century, beginning with archaic depictions of a walking quadriga similar to issues of Sicily, to a highly stylized Apollo head of a "mannerist" style, to the final evolution seen with this beautiful issue of circa 435-430 BC, depicting Apollo in a highly refined and naturalistic form. Leontini's reliance on agriculture instead of sea trade is reflected on the barley corns surrounding the central lion on the reverse.

Reserve: \$5,000





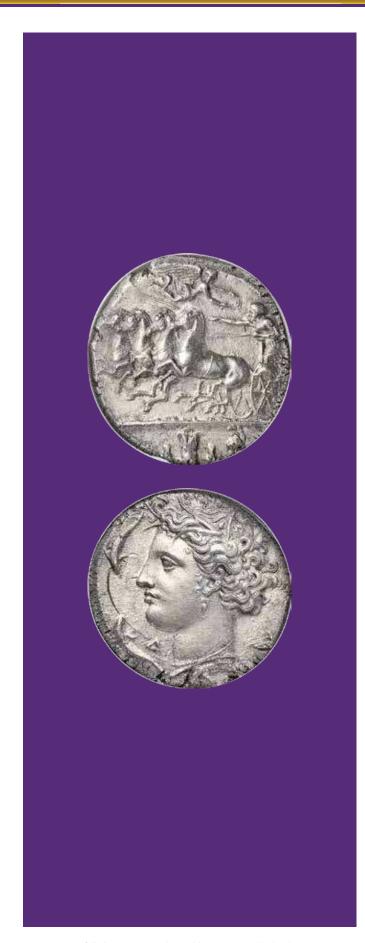


This First Labor - Hercules vs. Nemean Lion

30004 SICILY. Syracuse. Time of Dionysius I (405-395 BC). AV 100 litrae (14mm, 5.78 gm, 11h). NGC Choice AU \star 4/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Struck circa 396 BC. ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΩΝ, head of Arethusa left in high classical style, hair pulled back into parallel waves along brow line, back held in sphendone decorated with stars, eight-pointed star behind head / Nude youthful Heracles kneeling to right, arms wrapped around neck of Nemean lion crouching left, his head pressed against the lion's back, the lion's claws pushing against his thigh and the ground. HGC 2, 1275. SNG ANS 330. Delicate fine style obverse and meticulous powerful reverse showcase why the Syracusan masters are considered the height of Greek coin artistry.

The reverse image of Heracles strangling the Nemean Lion is a work of great power and pathos, and probably is intended to reflect the ongoing struggle between Syracuse (Heracles) and Carthage (lion) for control of Sicily. Dionysius I had just won a great victory over Carthage in 396 BC, providing the impetus for this attractive series of gold pieces. The engraver has captured the moment of maximum tension, with Heracles tightening his grip around the lion's neck and mane while it claws desperately against his legs for escape.

Starting Bid: \$10,000





Glorious Syracusan Euainetos Signed Decadrachm

30005 SICILY. Syracuse. Time of Dionysius I (ca. 405-370 BC). AR decadrachm (33mm, 43.11 gm, 8h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Struck ca. 405-400 BC. Signed by the artist Euainetos. Charioteer, in flowing chiton, kentron in right hand, reins in left, driving racing quadriga left; Nike flying right above, about to crown charioteer with wreath; panoply of arms: cuirass between two greaves, with Phrygian helmet left on right in exergue on two slightly raised lines, all within a border of dots / ΣΥ-P-A-K-ΟΣΙΩΝ, head of Arethusa left, wearing wreath of reeds, triple-pendant earring and necklace; Δ below chin, four dolphins swimming around, signature EY-AINE below the dolphin swimming under Arethusa's neck. Dewing 902 (same dies). Gallatin R.XI/D.I. Pozzi 614 (same dies). Rizzo pl. LIV, 6 and LVI, 5. Well centered and struck from dies of exceptional style. Attractive steel gray toning perfectly complements the masterful engraving of this glorious work of Greek art.

Ex Bertolami ACR Auction 15 (27 April 2015), lot 92.

One of the largest silver denominations minted in classical antiquity, the decadrachm of Syracuse remains one of the most alluring and celebrated coins in history. The immense size of this 10 drachm denomination offered the engravers of Syracuse the scope to fully display their mastery of the medium. After a brief "trial run" in the 460s BC, the decadrachm was reintroduced in Syracuse by the tyrant Dionysius following his assumption to power in 405 BC, testament to his grandiose vision to make Syracuse the foremost city in the Greek world. Two of the greatest local numismatic artists, Kimon and Euainetos, produced dies for the new series, each bringing their own distinctive style to the already iconic emblems of Syracuse: A racing four-horse chariot (quadriga) backed with a head of the beautiful Arethusa, nymph of the spring of Ortygia, surrounded by frolicking dolphins. Both engravers took great pride in their designs and signed their dies, much in the manner of a modern artist.

Starting Bid: \$20,000





Lovely Syracuse Decadrachm by Kimon

30006 SICILY. Syracuse. Time of Dionysius I (406-367 BC). AR decadrachm (38mm, 40.97 gm, 12h). NGC (photo-certificate) Choice XF 4/5 - 3/5, Fine Style, edge flaw. Unsigned dies by Kimon, ca. 405-400 BC. Charioteer driving racing quadriga left in three-quarter view, third horse with head lowered; the charioteer holds reins in left hand and kentron in right; Nike flying right above to crown charioteer with laurel wreath; in exergue, military arms, including aspis (shield), greaves, cuirass, and crested Phrygian helmet, all joined by horizontal spear, $A\Theta AA$ ("prizes") below / $\Sigma YPAKO\Sigma I\Omega N$, head of Arethusa left, wearing pendant earring and pearl necklace, curly hair confined by ampyx and net sphendone, four dolphins around. SNG ANS 358. Jongkees 9d. Pozzi 1270. Well-centered and sharply struck from dies of exceptional style. Some flan porosity and edge flaw. Magnificent deep cabinet toning.

Ex Maison Palombo Auction 12 (6 December 2013), lot 10; Leu Auction 22 (1979), lot 35.

Syracuse had been striking its own coins for about a century when, circa 405 BC, came the stunning series of silver decadrachms by Kimon and Euainetos. These huge, impressive coins were struck in considerable numbers, probably to pay the Greek mercenary soldiers who flooded Sicily to fight the expanding power of Carthage. They stand at the pinnacle of Greek numismatic achievement and served as a paradigm for Hellenistic art in the ages to follow. Kimon's decadrachm design, as exemplified by this impressive piece, features a highly individualized and "ethnic" looking head of Arethusa, clearly modeled on a real-life Greco-Sicilian woman. Her hair is bound in an elaborate jeweled net and a wide hairband, or ampyx. On the obverse, Kimon's four-horse chariot races to the left at breakneck speed while the goddess Nike flies serenely above, reaching out with a laurel wreath to crown the victorious charioteer. Below this scene, in the exergue beneath the ground line, are arrayed the prize trophies - a military cuirass, greaves and a helmet, labeled AOAA ("athla" or prizes, from which the term athlete derives).

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30007 SICILY. Syracuse. Agathocles (317-289 BC). AV stater, octobol or double-decadrachm (16mm, 5.67 gm, 5h). NGC MS \star 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Struck as King of Sicily (295-289 BC). Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, the bowl decorated with leaping griffin / ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΣ / ΒΑΣΙΛΕΟΣ, winged thunderbolt, Φ below. HGC 2, 1535. SNG Copenhagen 778. SNG ANS 702. Bold, well-struck and sharp with problem-free surfaces.

Ex Ebert Collection (Gemini V, 6 January 2009), lot 479.

This beautiful stater falls into the late series of coins struck in the name of Agathocles, who first ruled Syracuse as a military strongman or "tyrant" and later styled himself "King of Sicily." In many ways he was a western counterpart to the Hellenistic rulers who carved up Alexander the Great's vast empire to the east. The son of a simple potter, he joined the army and rose through the ranks to become a strategos, or general. Ambitious, audacious and unscrupulous, he was banished for attempting to overthrow the democratic government of Syracuse, but returned in 317 BC leading an army of mercenaries, seized the city, and banished or murdered all of his opponents. War with Carthage followed; with Syracuse under siege, he staged a daring attack on the African hinterlands of Carthage that turned the tide of war in his favor. Though ultimately defeated in Africa, Agathocles returned to Sicily strengthened and was able to conclude a treaty with Carthage on favorable terms.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30008 SICILY. Syracuse. Agathocles (317-289 BC). AV hemistater, decadrachm or 50 litrae (16mm, 4.31 gm, 5h). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 4/5. Under Agathocles as Tyrant, 317-310 BC. Laureate head of Apollo left, cantharus behind / Σ P-AK-O- Σ I Ω N, charioteer driving rearing biga right, kentron in right hand, reigns in left; triskeles below. BMC 339. The cantharus symbol not represented in SNG ANS, SNG Copenhagen, SNG Lloyd, Boston, Gulbenkian, Pozzi or Weber. Bright and flashy surfaces with a wonderful portrait of Apollo and a dynamic, detailed reverse. Reserve: \$6,200



30009 SICILY. Syracuse. Agathocles (317-289 BC). EL 50 or 25 litrae (16mm, 3.77 gm, 10h). NGC Choice AU \star 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Pre-royal coinage, ca. 306-305 BC. Laureate head of Apollo left, wreath behind / Σ YPAK-O Σ I Ω N, ornate tripod lebes surmounted by wreath; Π in left field within tripod legs. SNG Copenhagen -. BMC 264. SNG Fitzwilliam 1290. Superb artistry in fine style on a bright lemony flan. Very well struck for issue.

Ex Leu, Auction 25 (1980), lot 77; Münzen & Medaillen, Auction 52 (June 1975), lot 97.

Head proposed in BMC the possibility of the Π on the reverse being a mark of value of five Corinthian staters or 50 silver litrae.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30010 SICILY. Syracuse. Hieron II (275-215 BC). AV decadrachm or hemistater (16.5mm, 4.25 gm, 5h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style, die shift. Struck by Hieron as King, ca. 217-215 BC. Head of Persephone left, wreathed in grain ears; palm bound with fillet behind / IEPΩNOΣ, charioteer driving fast biga right, reins in left hand, kentron in right. SNG ANS 863 var. (obverse control mark). BMC 509. Bright, lustrous surfaces from dies of remarkable fine style.

Hieron II was a military adventurer who claimed descent from the Syracusan tyrant Gelon. He fell in with the army of Pyrrhus during his great Western expedition of 280 BC. When Pyrrhus pulled out of Syracuse in 275 BC, Hieron remained behind as commander of the garrison. He cannily married Philistis, daughter of a prominent Syracusan noble, and after a major victory against the Mamertines in 270 BC convinced the grateful populace to name him King. He reigned for the next 55 years with strength, intelligence and justice. His gold coinage follows Syracusan tradition, with the wreathed head of Persephone on this lovely piece recalling the coinage of Agathocles.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30011 SICILY. Syracuse. Hieron II (275-215 BC). AV decadrachm or hemistater (15mm, 4.28 gm, 2h). NGC MS 5/5 - 2/5, Fine Style, smoothing, test cut. Struck by Hieron as King, ca. 217-215 BC. Head of Persephone left, wreathed in grain ears; lit torch behind / IEP Ω NO Σ , charioteer driving fast biga left, reins in left hand, kentron in right; Π below. BMC -. SNG Lloyd 1539. Amazingly detailed fine style and lustrous surfaces. The light smoothing appearing on the cheek of Persephone has been executed expertly so as to not be distracting.

Reserve: \$6,700





Fantastic High-Grade Archaic Masterpiece

30012 MACEDON. Acanthus. Ca. 525-470 BC. AR tetradrachm (27.5mm, 17.10 gm). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Struck ca. 480-470 BC. Lion springing right, attacking bull kneeling to left with raised head and biting into his hind quarters, stylized acanthus flower below dotted exergual line / Quadripartite incuse square, the interior compartments granulated. SNG ANS 8. Desneux 35a. A breathtaking gem with proof-like fields and intense high-relief obverse.

Of the Archaic Greek coinages, the imagery of Acanthus is among the most striking and influential, depicting a lion attacking a bull, a motif soon adopted by several other cities. Lions prowled the hinterlands of Thrace and Macedon in this era and Herodotus recounts an episode when the baggage train of the Persian King Xerxes's army was set upon by lions during its march from Asia Minor into Greece proper. This particular rendering of the life-and-death struggle is especially powerful, with its yin-yang juxtapositioning of the two animals struck in living high relief, displaying the full vigor of Archaic Greek art.

Starting Bid: \$10,000





Stunning Fine Style Mint State 'Star' Acanthus Tetradrachm

30013 MACEDON. Acanthus. Ca. 470-430 BC. AR tetradrachm (38mm, 17.29 gm, 4h). NGC MS \star 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Lion springing right, attacking bull kneeling to left with lowered head and biting into his hind quarters; cantharus between two ivy leaves pointed outward below ground line / AKA-N-ΘIO-N, quadripartite raised incuse square, the interior compartments granulated, all within incuse square. HCG 3.1, 385 for type, otherwise apparently unpublished with these obverse exergual symbols. An absolutely superb gem with magnificent high-relief obverse, perfectly struck and centered on lustrous surfaces.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



Mint State Stater from the Dr. Patrick Tan Collection

30014 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip II (359-336 BC). AV stater (17mm, 8.60 gm, 1h). NGC MS 5/5 - 3/5, brushed. Late lifetime to early posthumous issue of Amphipolis, ca. 340/36-328 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, charioteer driving fast biga right, kentron in right hand, reins in left; barley grain below. Le Rider -. SNG ANS 242. Lockett -. A sparkling mint-state jewel with crisp high-relief obverse and life-like reverse.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman. Ex Harlan J Berk, Buy/Bid Sale 174 (10 May 2011), lot 10; Dr. Patrick Tan Collection (Gemini VII, January 2011), lot 251.

In 356 BC, three years after coming to power, the Macedonian King Philip II secured control of the gold and silver mines in the hinterlands of Amphipolis. This windfall immediately strengthened his hand in dealing with the other Greek city-states. His coinage in gold commenced about 345 BC and was the first truly extensive Greek coinage in that metal. The Persians had been striking gold darics for nearly two centuries, but Philip's new gold coin was weightier and more pleasing to the Greek eye, with a handsome youthful head of Apollo on the obverse and a racing chariot on the reverse, recalling another of his Olympic victories. Philip's gold drew tens of thousands of hearty men from the hinterlands of northern Greece into service in his well-trained army, enabling him to secure control of the nearly the entire mainland and plan the conquest of Persia eventually carried out by his son, Alexander III the Great. Gold staters of his design continued to be struck long after his assassination in 336 BC. As late as the third century AD, gold coins of any type were still casually referred to as "Philips."

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30015 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip II (359-336 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.61 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Late lifetime-early posthumous issue of Pella, ca. 340-328 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, charioteer driving galloping biga right, kentron in right hand, reins in left; trident head right below horse's forelegs. HGC 3, 846. SNG ANS 8, 144-154. Le Rider 268. Nearly perfect centering with subdued luster and some proof-like highlights on obverse.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

GREEK



High-Grade Alexander Portrait Stater

30016 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip II (359-336 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.60 gm, 11h). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Posthumous issue of Colophon, under Philip III Arrhidaeus, ca. 322-319 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right with features of Alexander III the Great / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, charioteer driving galloping biga right, kentron in right hand, reins in left; tripod brazier beneath horse's forelegs. Le Rider pl. 93, 26. SNG Alpha Bank 260. Thompson Philip p. 58 and pl. VI, 12. A stunningly handsome coin with a fine portrait, sharply struck overall in high relief.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman. Ex Mieza Collection (Nomos AG, Auction 7, 15 May 2013), lot 46; Gorny & Mosch 125 (13 October 2003), lot 111.

This issue was struck in Colophon and in Magnesia from a single shared obverse die, during the short reign of Philip III (323-317 BC). It's one of the most desirable posthumous staters in the name of Philip II because of the artistry of the obverse. The portrait is clearly that of a real person, instead of the idealized representation of Apollo, leading scholars to conclude this is a true portrait of Alexander III the Great.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30017 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip II (359-336 BC). AV stater (17mm, 8.58 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Posthumous issue of Colophon, under Philip III Arrhidaeus (323-317 BC), ca. 322-319 BC. Laureate head of Apollo right, with features of Alexander III the Great / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ, charioteer driving galloping biga right, reins in left hand, kentron in right; tripod below right. Le Rider pl. 93, 26. SNG Alpha Bank 260. Thompson Philip p. 58 and pl. VI, 12. With an attractive portrait of the great conqueror. Well struck and lustrous.

While the types of this gold stater issue of Colophon conform to the norm for Philip II (359-336 BC), the magnificent obverse die of this late post-humous issue of Colophon bears a portrait of "Apollo" that is quite distinctive and clearly depicts a real person. Comparison with the coins of Lysimachus and surviving portrait sculpture leaves no doubt the portrait represents Alexander III the Great himself. The issue seems intended to legitimize the patchwork Macedonian regime put together by Alexander's generals after his death in Babylon under the figurehead rulers Philip III Arrhidaeus, Alexander's slow-witted half-brother, and the infant Alexander IV, his posthumously born son. As such the "Philip" named on the reverse should probably be seen as referring to Arrhidaeus rather than the traditional attribution to Philip II.

Starting Bid: \$4,000





Exceptionally Rare Alexander Fine Style 'Star' Gold Distater with Flying Nike

30018 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV distater (23mm, 17.20 gm, 7h). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 -4/5, Fine Style. Lifetime or early posthumous issue of Amphipolis, under Antipater, Polyperchon, or Cassander, ca. 323-316 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing triple crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent, three corkscrew curls of hair across neck, helmet with short-turned plume ends / AΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike flying left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled on left arm; trident head downward in left field. cf. Price 171 (Nike standing). cf. Müller 104. Troxell, Studies, group C, 543. See Harlan J. Berk, "A new distater of Alexander" (The Celator, vol. 7., no. 5; May, 1993) where this reverse type was published. Deeply-struck from dies with lifelike style on matte surfaces.

Ex Barry Feirstein Collection Part I (Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 39, 16 May 2007), lot 25; Harlan J Berk, private sale.

At the beginning of his reign in 336 BC, the Macedonian Kingdom was reportedly in debt to the tune of 500 silver talents (a talent being 6,000 silver drachms and a "king's ransom" in earliest Greek times). To give an idea of the vast loot his conquests amassed, at Susa alone Alexander seized 50,000 talents of silver and 40,000 of gold. This huge intake of bullion resulted in hitherto unseen denominations such as the gold distater, tariffed at two staters and ten silver tetradrachms, about 20 day's wages for a Macedonian soldier during wartime. The distater was likely employed to pay off many of Alexander's veteran soldiers, who were rewarded for their labors with the equivalent of a silver talent. With the new denomination, a talent could be paid out as 120 gold distaters. Despite their size and enormous buying power, gold distaters evidently circulated heavily, for most specimens found today display considerable wear and numerous contact marks. This beautiful example, graded Choice AU* by NGC, is free from such marks and is thus in the top 5% of surviving specimens.

Aside from all of the glowing remarks one is able to make about the condition and preservation of this amazing specimen, what sets this coin apart among other distaters is the execution of the fine style reverse. In Troxell's study, the mere 17 known coins comprising group C may have been struck just after Alexander's death by one of the diadochs and was clearly for a special purpose. The usual composition of the reverse shows Nike standing on a ground line, with her left leg only slightly bent and sometimes turned, allowing her chiton to fall in straight lines. On this very dynamic die, however, we see Nike in motion, alighting from the sky with her feet pointed downward and chiton flowing across her legs and slightly behind as she glides to present the laurel crown she holds in her right hand. There are three varieties of the reverse dies in group C, one of which shows a ground line above which Nike is flying, and three obverse dies. This example, with the trident reverse, has the least number of examples known, as well as this obverse die only being represented on this singular example in sales archives. A remarkable opportunity to acquire one of the rarest coins of the entire Macedonian Kingdom.

Starting Bid: \$75,000

GREEK



Alexander's Golden Haul

30019 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV distater (21mm, 17.14 gm, 10h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 2/5. Lifetime-early posthumous issue of Amphipolis, ca. 330-320 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, the bowl adorned with coiled serpent / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled on left arm; cantharus in left field. Price 167. Müller 192. Matte surfaces with some light contact marks and scattered areas of orange toning.

From the Collection of a Philhellene. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 43 (24 September 1997), lot 239.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



Extremely Rare Choice Mint State Gold Stater

30020 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (17.5mm, 8.57 gm, 12h). NGC Choice MS 4/5 - 5/5. Posthumous issue of Abydus, ca. 310-301 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, the bowl adorned with coiled serpent / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike walking left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled on left arm; ME monogram in left field, cornucopia in lower left field. Price 1556. Müller 372. Extremely rare - only three examples in sales archives. Bright, lustrous surfaces.

Ex A.F. Collection, Germany. Starting Bid: \$4,000



30021 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (17mm, 8.62 gm, 5h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Lifetime issue of Lampsacus, under Calas or Demarchus, ca. 328/5-323 BC. Head of Athena right, hair in four parallel corkscrew curls with three more curls falling in background, wearing triple-crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, the bowl decorated with coiled serpent / AΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled on left arm; conjoined foreparts of two horses in outer left field, ΔΙΟ monogram under wing to left. Price 1358. Crisply struck delicate details in fine style with mellow surfaces.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Mint State 'Star' Fine Style Early Seleucid Gold Stater

30022 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (17.5mm, 8.55 gm, 3h). NGC MS \star 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Posthumous issue of Babylon, under Seleucus I Nicator, ca. 311-300 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, the bowl adorned with coiled serpent / $A\Lambda E \Xi A N\Delta POY \mid BA\Sigma - I\Lambda E \Omega \Sigma$, Nike standing left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled on left arm; MI below right wing, HYP monogram within wreath below left wing. Price 3748. SC 81.2. HGC 9, 3a. Flashy, high-relief strike from fine style dies.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30023 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.58 gm, 11h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Posthumous issue of Amphipolis, by Cassander as regent (317-305 BC) or king (305-297 BC), ca. 307-300 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet decorated with coiled serpent, aegis at base of neck / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled on left arm; trident head left in left field. Price 175. Müller —. Subdued surfaces with underlying luster around the devices.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 87 (18 May 2011), lot 383.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Mint State Fine Style Stater with Silenos

30024 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (19.5mm, 8.54 gm, 5h). NGC MS 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Posthumous issue of Babylon, under Seleucus I Nicator, ca. 311-300 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, the bowl adorned with coiled serpent / $A\Lambda E = A\Lambda \Delta POY \mid B - A\Sigma I \Lambda E \Omega \Sigma$, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled on left arm; head of Silenos left in lower left field, HYP monogram within wreath in lower right field. Price 3735. Müller 729. Sharp and lustrous from dies of fine style.

Reserve: \$5,500



Fine Style Gold Stater with Unusual Ant Symbol

30025 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.61 gm, 11h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Posthumous issue of uncertain mint in Greece or Macedonia, ca. 310-275 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, the bowl decorated with coiled serpent / ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled on left arm; ant upward above eight-rayed star in left field. Price 831. Müller 1079. SNG Lockett 1429. High-relief, compact style on obverse die.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Unpublished Double-Serpent Helmet with Monogram

30026 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Alexander III the Great (336-323 BC). AV stater (17.5mm, 8.60 gm, 11h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Posthumous issue of Teos, ca. 323-319 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, the bowl embossed with two coiled serpents side-by-side, HP monogram on crest / $A\Lambda E \Xi AN\Delta POY$, Nike walking left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled on left arm; griffin seated right in left field below wing. Price -, cf. 2272 for type without double serpent and monogram on helmet. Shimmering, lustrous surfaces with hints of reddish-orange on the reverse. A magnificent specimen with apparently unpublished obverse details and control, along with the rare engraving of Nike walking or flying instead of standing.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

GREEK



Choice Mint State Philip III Stater

30027 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip III Arrhidaeus (323-317 BC). AV stater (17mm, 8.57 gm, 4h). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 4/5. Aradus, ca. 323-316 BC. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, the bowl ornamented with coiled serpent / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled on left arm; prow of war galley inscribed ΛΥ in lower left field, Ξ in lower right field. Price P157. Müller -. Beaming with luster, the fields provide a backdrop for the artistic, yet compact style, ladies on both sides of this Greek work of art.

Ex A.F. Collection, Germany. Starting Bid: \$4,000



Mint State 'Star' Macedonian Stater in Fine Style

30028 MACEDONIAN KINGDOM. Philip III Arrhidaeus (323-317 BC). AV stater (19mm, 8.61 gm, 12h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Lifetime issue of Abydus. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Corinthian helmet pushed back on head, the bowl adorned with coiled serpent / ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ, Nike standing facing, head left, wreath in outstretched right hand, stylis cradled on left arm; MH monogram above pentagram in left field, cornucopia in lower left field. Price P36. Müller P63. Subdued luster with flashes of mint bloom around the devices. Deeply struck with dies of incredible fine style.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30029 THRACE. Apollonia Pontica. Ca. 400-350 BC. AR tetradrachm (23mm, 17.15 gm, 6h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Zepyros, magistrate. Laureate head of Apollo left / ΞΩΠΥΡΟΣ, anchor upright; A and crayfish at sides, all within shallow incuse square. Traité -. SNG BM -. SNG Copenhagen -. SNG Stancomb -. Münsterberg p. 92. Superb and rare tetradrachm issue of this very popular series usually only encountered in drachm denomination.

Ex Gorny & Mosch, Auction 240 (10 October 2016), lot 64. Reserve: \$12,000



30030 THRACIAN KINGDOM. Lysimachus (305-281 BC). AV stater (18mm, 8.53 gm, 3h). NGC MS \star 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Lifetime issue of Pella, ca. 286/5-282/1 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander III the Great right, wearing horn of Ammon / BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena seated left, holding Nike crowning royal name in right hand, resting left arm on grounded shield decorated with star pattern, transverse spear in background; Π monogram on throne, HYΩ monogram in inner left, K below. Thompson, 'The Mints of Lysimachus', in Essays to Robinson, 241. Müller -, cf. 503/4 (exergual mark of 503, monogram of 504). Stunning, high-relief obverse with subdued luster and toning in the valleys to accentuate the depth of the fields. Spectacular reverse in carefully engraved fine style.

From the Collection of a Philhellene. Ex Sotheby's (March 1996), lot 69; Ciani Collection (1947).

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Fine Style 'Star' Lysimachus Tetradrachm

30031 THRACIAN KINGDOM. Lysimachus (305-281 BC). AR tetradrachm (29mm, 17.22 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU \star 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Pergamum, ca. 287/6-282 BC. Diademed head of the deified Alexander III the Great right, wearing horn of Ammon; K below / BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΛΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ, Athena seated left, holding Nike crowning royal name in right hand, resting left arm on grounded shield with lion-head boss, transverse spear in background; herm left in outer left field, archaic xoanon (cult image) in inner left field, ΕΠ monogram in exergue. Thompson, Essays Robinson, 220 var. (monogram). Magnificent high-relief obverse with both sides meticulously engraved in fine style. The K-signed dies of Pergamum are often considered the finest style tetradrachm issue of Lysimachus.

According to H.A. Cahn ("Frühhellenistiche Münzkunst, Kleine Schriften zur Münzkunde und Archäologie", Basel 1975, p. 121-126), this engraver may have been the same who designed, for the same mint, the dies of the famous portrait of Seleucus I on the silver tetradrachms of Philetaerus.

Starting Bid: \$2,500







Pleasing Fine Style 'Star' Delphi Stater

30032 PHOCIS. Delphi. Ca. 338-334 BC. AR stater (24mm, 12.29 gm, 6h). NGC (photo-certificate) AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Amphictionic issue. Veiled head of Demeter to left, wearing wreath of grain leaves / AMΦI-KTIO-NΩN, Apollo seated left on omphalus, resting his chin on his right hand with his right elbow propped on a large lyre at his side, transverse laurel branch in left hand; small tripod in left field. Kinns, Amphictionic, 9. Kunstwerke der Antike: Sammlung Robert Käpelli (1963) 82 (this coin). Wayte Raymond, The Pierpont Morgan Collection: Catalogue of Greek and Roman Coins (1953) 177 (this coin). Splendid deep cabinet toning and excellent pedigree.

Ex Numismtica Ars Classica, Auction 55 (8 October 2010), lot 387 (realized \$208,030); Robert Kapelli Collection; J. P. Morgan Collection; and probably from the Myonia Hoard of 1899.

The Temple of Apollo was destroyed by an earthquake in 373 BC and almost immediately the members of the Amphictionic League began collecting contributions to rebuild it. It was finally finished circa 330 BC and silver donations were struck into coins in the mid 330s BC as recorded in the fragmentary accounts of the Amphictions. In Kinns' reworking of Raven's original study of these coins, and of the treasury accounts that refer to them, he was able to provide us with a good idea about how many coins were actually struck, as well as their survival rate. Kinns was able to record 26 genuine staters, translating to mean that only one out of approximately ten thousand pieces originally struck still survives. The beautiful and delicate artisty of Demeter on the obverse is wonderfully complemented by Apollo with his lyre and sitting on the famous omphalus, which was thought to be in the adyton (sacred part of the temple) near the Oracle. The omphalus had a knotted net covering, a hollow center and widened toward the base and was believed to be the means to directly communicate with the gods, through the Oracle who would inhale vapors that would rise through the opening.

This coin has been issued a photo-certificate by NGC. It may be sent in for encapsulation after the auction at the request of the buyer, free of charge. E-mail SamS@HA.com if you would like to utilize this option.

Starting Bid: \$40,000



Amazing Archaic Owl Tetradrachm with Full Crest

30033 ATTICA. Athens. Ca. 510-480 BC. AR tetradrachm (23mm, 17.16 gm, 9h). NGC AU \star 4/5 - 4/5, Full Crest. Head of Athena right wearing crested Attic helmet, brow plate decorated with pellets, bowl with four leaves and single spiral and crest box ornamented with dotted chevron motif / A Θ E, owl standing right with closed wings, head facing, olive sprig with berry and crescent behind, all within incuse square. HGC 4, 1590. Svoronos pl. 8, 4. Seltman Group M, 413. Starr 8. Rare! A little off-center, but well-struck and displaying a delightful late-archaic Athena with full crest.

The raised pellets adorning Athena's brow plate are a seldom-seen feature on the archaic coinage of Athens, appearing on only two obverse dies in Seltman, both likely engraved by the same hand that produced this charming set of dies. The earliest "owl" coinage of Athens coincides with the momentous expulsion of the last tyrants and the city's adoption of the world's first democracy. The quality of this coinage veers sharply between dies of remarkable crudity, comprising most of the coins struck, and a limited number of issues displaying great refinement. The great disparity in artistic quality led Seltman to propose an 'imperial' mint in the Attic or Thracian hinterlands, staffed by artists of little or no talent, and a 'civic' mint whose engravers displayed the full virtues and vigor of archaic art. *In the latter category falls this lovely tetradrachm struck in the last decade* of the sixth century BC. The head of Athena exhibits a pleasant profile and her lips are drawn into a tight 'archaic smile'. The owl on the reverse is thick and stout, with a very curiously engraved interpretation of the olive sprig and berry including long leaves and branches, all with base toward the owl instead of away as is usual. There also appears to be a pellet between the horns of the crescent.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Starr Group III Owl

30034 ATTICA. Athens. Ca. 475-465 BC. AR tetradrachm (24mm, 17.28 gm, 9h). NGC AU \star 5/5 - 4/5. Head of Athena right with frontal eye and 'archaic smile', hair drawn in wavy line across forehead, wearing Attic helmet ornamented with three laurel leaves and vine scroll, earring and pearl necklace / A Θ E, owl standing right, head facing, olive sprig and small crescent moon behind, all within deep incuse square. Star Group III. HGC 4, 1594. Svoronos Plate 9. Rare, particularly so in high grade! Bright surfaces and amazing high-relief obverse and incredibly deep incuse reverse.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Choice Mint State 'Star' Athens Tetradrachm

30035 ATTICA. Athens. Ca. 440-404 BC. AR tetradrachm (23mm, 17.22 gm, 5h). NGC Choice MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Mid-mass coinage issue. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three laurel leaves and vine scroll / AΘE, owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all within incuse square. HGC 4, 1597. SNG Copenhagen 31-40. Kroll 8. Solidly struck with full details on high-relief portrait and deep-incuse reverse, lavender highlights on steel-gray surfaces. A magnificent example of this quintessential issue of ancient coinage. The single finest graded example seen by NGC.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



Rare Full Helmet Crest

30036 ATTICA. Athens. Ca. 440-404 BC. AR tetradrachm (24mm, 17.21 gm, 4h). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5, Full Crest. Mid-mass coinage issue. Head of Athena right, wearing crested Attic helmet ornamented with three laurel leaves and vine scroll / AΘE, owl standing right, head facing; olive sprig and crescent moon behind, all within incuse square. HGC 4, 1597. SNG Copenhagen 31-40. Kroll 8. Magnificent flan, allowing for the extremely rare opportunity of Athena's full helmet crest to be present and further enhanced with a superb strike and state of preservation. Fittingly awarded the extremely rare NGC designation of "Full Crest" and certain to entice spirited bidding from those who wish to have one of the best of this always popular issue.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30037 SARONIC ISLANDS. Aegina. Ca. 480-457 BC. AR stater (21mm, 12.25 gm). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5. Sea turtle, viewed from above, head turned sideways, with trefoil collar and row of five dots down center of shell / Large "skew pattern" incuse with five sunken compartments. HGC 6, 435. Meadows Group IIIa. Milbank pl. 1, 13. SNG Lockett 1970. Well-struck and preserved with matte surfaces and a halo of bright luster around the turtle.

The city of Aegina, located on the Saronic Gulf island of the same name, appears to have been the first European city to mint coins of any type, starting circa 550 BC. From earliest times, the maritime city placed a sea turtle on the obverse of its coins, with a simple abstract incuse punch on the reverse. These "turtles" soon circulated widely and impressed neighboring Athens enough that it began striking its own silver coins a few decades later. The sea turtle on Aeginetan coins underwent a slow evolution as the decades passed, with a brief divergence in the mid-sixth century of depicting a land tortoise with a segmented shell. This specimen represents the final form of the sea turtle circa 480-457 BC, after the Aeginetan navy distinguished itself at the Battle of Salamis. After about 450 BC the obverse type switched permanently to a land tortoise, perhaps reflecting the eclipse of Aegina's naval power by nearby Athens.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30038 CYCLADES. Delos. Ca. 515-480 BC. AR stater or didrachm (18mm, 7.91 gm). NGC Choice XF ★5/5 - 5/5. Attic-Euboic standard. Cithara with six cords / Quadripartite pebbled mill-sail pattern. HGC 6, 484. Sheedy 10. Well-struck, high-relief issue from the archaic period of this important ancient island.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Stunning Portrait of Pan

30039 CIMMERIAN BOSPORUS. Panticapaeum. Ca. 340-320 BC. AV stater (21mm, 9.14 gm, 11h). NGC AU 5/5 - 2/5, Fine Style, scuff. Ca. 340-325 BC. Head of bearded Satyr (or Pan) left, wreathed with ivy bough / Π-A-N, griffin standing left, head facing, holding spear in its mouth, forepaw raised, on grain ear right. MacDonald 54. Anokhin 1021. HGC 7, 20. SNG BM Black Sea 864. Gulbenkian 587. Magnificently styled and carefully centered portrait perfectly complements the powerful imagery on the reverse. Flashy underlying luster.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 105 (10 May 2017), lot 131; Numismatica Ars Classica 88 (8 October 2015), lot 394; Noble 100 (24 July 2012), lot 3360.

Starting out as a Greek trading post on the northern Black Sea coast settled by Milesian pioneers in the 7th century BC, Panticapaeum soon grew into a thriving city and home to the Spartocid kings - dynastic Greek rulers of the Bosporus. The city's fabulous wealth derived from its fertile grain fields and the thriving fishing industry of the northern Black Sea, all leading to a rich trade with the cities of mainland Greece and Asia Minor. This wealth is attested by its gold coins, which are typically larger and weightier than contemporary Greek gold pieces, and depict a wild-eyed satyr typically thought to represent the city's patron god and namesake, Pan. Here, Pan is shown with an expression evoking his role in sowing discord and fear (hence the term "panic") in enemy armies. While thought of as a mythological creature today, the griffin depicted on the reverse was very real to the Greeks of the Thracian hinterland, where it was thought to live. Griffins were said to be highly covetous of gold, a trait carried over into medieval conceptions of the dragon.

Starting Bid: \$10,000



30040 PONTIC KINGDOM. Mithradates VI Eupator, the Great (120-63 BC). AV stater (22mm, 8.28 gm, 12h). NGC MS 4/5 - 4/5, edge bump. Dated Pontic Year 209 (89/8 BC). Diademed head of Mithradates VI right, with wind-blown hair / BΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ / ΜΙΘΡΑΔΑΤΟΥ / ΕΥΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ, stag grazing left; star and crescent to left, ΘΣ (date) over AX monogram to right; all within ivy wreath. De Callataÿ pg. 4 (D5/R8). SNG BM Black Sea 1028. Cf. SNG Copenhagen 233 (date). Rare. Perfectly centered and deeply struck, with a magnificent and well-modeled portrait of this charismatic character.

Mithradates VI "the Great" was the last Hellenistic ruler to challenge the might of Rome. His long and eventful career spanned a nearly 60-year-reign in which he was a constant thorn in the side of the Romans as they sought to consolidate their conquests. His gold coinage falls into two groups: A mass mintage of gold staters imitating the types of Lysimachus of Thrace from more than two centuries earlier, and a much smaller and more carefully produced issue of dated gold staters with his name and portrait. The imagery deliberately evokes the memory of Alexander the Great, depicting himself as a semi-divine conqueror with flowing, windswept hair. These rare and desirable coins represent the last great example of Hellenistic portraiture in gold, and as such are highly prized.

Starting Bid: \$4,000





Elegant Apollo Riding Griffin Fine Style Gold Stater

30041 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 5th-4th centuries BC. EL stater (22mm, 15.94 gm). NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Apollo seated half-left, wearing laurel wreath and chiton draped from waist, branch upward in right hand; reclining on griffin flying right, tunny right below / Quadripartite incuse mill-sail pattern with rough interior surfaces. Von Fritze I 151. Greenwell 21. SNG France –. Boston MFA 1545 = Warren 1438. Extremely rare - only one example found in sales archives. Remarkably detailed in fine style with matte surfaces, the obverse clearly carefully engraved by the celator to tell a story.

Cyzicus was an important city on the northwestern coast of Anatolia, well positioned to take advantage of trade across and through the Sea of Marmara. Its coinage was in more or less continuous production from about 550 BC to circa AD 630, a nearly 1,200 year span unmatched by any other ancient mint. The tunny (tuna) fish was the symbol of Cyzicus from mid-6th century BC, when the city began striking electrum staters and fractions that circulated so widely the generic term for a stater became a cyzicenus. The fishing trade was critical to the economy of Cyzicus and it is likely the tunny fish became a form of pre-coinage currency, which carried over to become a mint symbol after the invention of coinage in nearby Lydia.

The obverse on this remarkable stater likely depicts a myth mentioned by Herodotos (3.116) with Hyperborean Apollo on the way to where griffins controlled gold.

Reserve: \$45,000



30042 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 5th-4th centuries BC. EL stater (20mm, 16.02 gm). NGC XF 5/5 - 3/5. Youthful head of Dionysus left with long and flowing hair, wearing ivy wreath with bunches of berries before; tunny fish left below / Quadripartite incuse mill-sail pattern with pebbled interior. Greenwell 37, plate II, 14.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30043 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 5th-4th centuries BC. EL stater (20mm, 15.80 gm). NGC VF 4/5 - 3/5, Fine Style. Zeus, laureate, nude to waist, kneeling right, scepter in right hand, eagle taking flight from his extended left; tunny fish right below / Quadripartite incuse mill-sail pattern. Greenwell 2, plate I, 2.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30044 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 5th-4th centuries BC. EL stater (17mm, 15.94 gm). NGC VF 5/5 - 5/5. Ca. 360-340 BC. Lion leaping right and biting hind quarters on top of bull kneeling left with head raised; tunny fish left below / Quadripartite incuse mill-sail pattern with pebbled interior, all within incuse square. SNG France 5, 352. Hurter & Liewald 38a. Desneux (Akanthos), p. 110 and pl. XXXVII, a. Greenwell -.

Extremely rare and one of only two examples known in private hands (the other, Leu Numismatik, Auction 86 (5 May 2003), lot 392 (realized \$40,128)).

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30045 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Ca. 5th-4th centuries BC. EL stater (17mm, 15.88 gm). NGC Choice Fine 5/5 - 4/5. Nike crouching left, sacrificing with knife in right hand a ram she holds by the horn with her left; tunny fish left below / Quadripartite mill-sail incuse pattern with pebbled interior. Hurter & Liewald 9a. BMC Mysia -. SNG France 5, -. Greenwell -. Extremely rare - only one example known to Hurter & Liewald.

Starting Bid: \$5,000





Extremely Rare Enigmatic Cyzicene Portrait Stater

30046 MYSIA. Cyzicus. Early-mid 4th century BC. EL stater (21mm, 16.10 gm). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style, flan flaw. Laureate, bearded male head left (likely Timotheos) with bald forehead, tunny left below / Quadripartite incuse mill-sail pattern with rough interior surfaces. Von Fritze I 199. cf. Greenwell 81 (head right). SNG France -. Very rare and historically interesting. Sharply struck from obverse die with extremely high relief realistic portrait.

The portrait on this issue has been a subject of debate for centuries. "The Electrum Coinage of Cyzicus", written by William Greenwell in 1887, describes the obverse as "bald, bearded and laureate head" and described this enigmatic issue as "a most remarkable coin, and one which presents grave difficulties in its explanation. On account of the time at which it must have been struck, it is perhaps impossible, not withstanding the exceptional scope of the Cyzicene representations, to consider it as intended to portray any individual personage of however exalted a position. At the same time it must be remembered that there is, upon a coin attributed to Colophon, as well as on others, a head which can scarcely be regarded as other than a portrait, though Professor Gardner (Types of Greek Coins, p. 144) believes it to be the idealized head of a Persian king. But whoever the artist of the Cyzicene stater meant to represent, there can be little doubt he modelled the portrait from the life." Eleven years later, J.P. Six (NC 1898, pp. 197-198) was the first to suggest that the bearded male portrait is that of the Athenian general Timotheos (d. 354 BC), who had raised the siege of Cyzicus in 363 BC (Diod. Sic. 15.81.6), based on a similarity between the coins and a marble portrait in the Capitoline Museum (no. 46). Subsequent numismatists refuted that conclusion and proposed others, however Mildenberg in "The Cyzicenes: A Reappraisal," AJN 5-6 [1993-1994], pp. 9-11, defended Six's hypothesis. Cyzicus was under Persian control from 540 BC until 445 BC, and then from 387 BC until the end of the Achaemenid Empire. During the interim period, Cyzicus was allied with Athens as a member of the Delian League. Normally League members were not allowed to coin their own electrum staters, however Cyzicus was exempted because it benefitted Athens as their coins were internationally accepted. As such, when the general Timotheos and his forces from Athens successfully raised the Persian siege of Cyzicus in 363 BC, the citizens may have opted to place his portrait on this issue of staters to show their appreciation and honor him in a way already familiar to Athenians.

Reserve: \$45,000





Transformation Punishment of Actaeon

30047 MYSIA. Lampsacus. Ca. 395-350 BC. AV stater (17mm, 8.39 gm, 5h). NGC (photo-certificate) AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Head of the hunter Actaeon left, wearing a stag's horn above his forehead / Forepart of Pegasus right. Baldwin, 'The Gold Staters of Lampsakos', AJN 53, 1924, 33b-c, pl. III, 15-16. Gulbenkian 694. Jameson 1434. SNG France 5, 1145. Boldly struck from dies of fine style on satiny lustrous flan.

Ex Prospero Collection (The New York Sale XXVII, 4 January 2012), lot 470; Bank Leu AG 50 (25 April 1990), lot 155; Moreira Collection Part 1 (Superior Galleries 31 May-1 June 1988), lot 1518.

In Greek mythology, Actaeon was a woodlands hunter who chanced to spy Artemis bathing in a stream. In retaliation for his gazing upon her nakedness, she turned him into a stag, which was then chased down and torn apart by his own hunting hounds. The obverse of this magnificent coin captures the moment of transformation, showing the stag's horn beginning to emerge from Actaeon's head.

This coin has been issued a photo-certificate by NGC. It may be sent in for encapsulation after the auction at the request of the buyer, free of charge. E-mail SamS@HA.com if you would like to utilize this option.

Starting Bid: \$40,000

GREEK



Unpublished with Left-facing Portrait

30048 AEOLIS. Myrina. Ca. 155-145 BC. AR tetradrachm (32mm, 15.84 gm, 12h). NGC XF 5/5 - 3/5. Laureate head of Apollo left, hair in long, loose curls at nape of neck / MYPINAIΩN, Apollo Grynius standing right, filleted laurel branch in left hand, phiale in right; omphalus and amphora decorated with A before; ΠX monogram in left field, all within laurel wreath. BMC Aeolis -. SNG Copenhagen (Aeolis-Lesbos) -. Sacks, ANS Museum Notes 30, -. Unpublished in all known references. Matte surfaces with beautiful portrait.

Although beautiful and quite popular among collectors, tetradrachms from Myrina are not rare, as evidenced by the population report of currently 122 total pieces certified by NGC. However, until now, there has yet to surface a specimen with a left-facing portrait. None of the standard references discuss the existence of such a type and no other experts consulted about the coin could recall having ever seen an example. Sure to be a prize in the collection of the bidder fortunate to win this lot!

Reserve: \$10,000



30049 LESBOS. Mytilene. Ca. 377-326 BC. EL sixth stater or hecte (10mm, 2.54 gm, 1h). NGC XF 4/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Head of bearded male right, possibly the dynast Diogenes of Mytilene or the Athenian adventurer Chares / Head of young male right, possibly prince Paris, wearing Phrygian cap. Bodenstedt 102. Particularly problem-free surfaces with subtle toning and two handsome portraits.

Very rare obverse type, apparently occurring on just this one die, and one of the very few portraits of a living person on a Greek coin struck before the death of Alexander the Great of Macedon. Two identifications of obverse figure seem possible - Diogenes or Chares. Diogenes was leader of the Mytilenean oligarchs, until expelled in 334 BC, but was reinstalled by the Persians as tyrant of Mytilene the next year. Lost to history is whether he was still alive and ruling in 332 BC when Mytilene was occupied by the Macedonian army. Chares of Athens supported Demosthenes' anti-Macedonian party, but then fled Athens to the Persians soon after the battle of Chaeronea. He welcomed Alexander the Great at the city of Ilium but then rejoined the Persians soon thereafter. Occupying Mytilene with 2,000 Persian soldiers, Chares surrendered to a Macedonian general and then disappears from history.

Starting Bid: \$2,500







Apparently Unpublished Archaic Ionian Electrum Stater

30050 IONIA. Uncertain City. Ca. 625-550 BC. EL stater (18mm, 16.59 gm). NGC AU 4/5 - 4/5. Phocaic standard. Lion (or panther) standing right, head facing; raised square above, all on convex circle (shield?) / Two incuse squares of unequal size. Unpublished, but cf. Kunstfreund 1 for a Phocaic stater with a lioness standing and similar punches. Another example of this otherwise unknown type was sold in Triton XXI (9 January 2018), lot 485 (realized \$40,000). Surfaces with frosty luster and areas of toning. Very rare and important early issue.

Reserve: \$25,000



Rare Ephesus Gold Stater

30051 IONIA. Ephesus. Ca. 133-88 BC. AV stater (19mm, 8.41 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 4/5 - 4/5, flan flaw. First series, ca. 133-100 BC. Draped bust of Artemis right, hair drawn into knot at back of head, wearing stephane and drop earrings, bow and quiver over her shoulder / Cult statue of Artemis Ephesia facing, fillet hanging from each hand, E-Φ to either side of head, lighted torch (or thymiaterion) in inner right field between statue and fillet. Jenkins, Hellenistic, pl. B, 6 (dated 123-119 BC). Head p. 69, 4 var. (different control mark). Extremely rare! Head of Artemis in unusually fine style. Attractive matte gold surfaces.

The rare Hellenistic gold staters of Ephesus have been the subject of longrunning debate over when they were struck. In the 1880s, the eminent
Barklay V. Head assigned them to the period of the Mithradatic Wars, circa 88-86 BC, when Ephesus briefly came under the control of the Pontic
King Mithradates VI Eupator. However, as more varieties were discovered
over the next century, it became clear they were struck over a much longer
period of time. G.K. Jenkins, in a 1987 article, placed them in two groups
starting in the later second century BC, after the Roman takeover of Asia
Province in 133 BC, and linked the reverse symbols present on several varieties to similar symbols found on the common cistophoric tetradrachm
coinage of the Roman era. Staters with a simpler two-letter ethnic, including the present example, belong to the earlier period, prior to 100 BC,
while coins with a longer form come later in the series.

Reserve: \$7,500



Unpublished Magnesia Gold Stater

30052 IONIA. Magnesia ad Meandrum. Ca. 155-145 BC. AV stater (18mm, 8.42 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Euphemus and Pausianius, magistrates. Draped bust of Artemis right, wearing stephane, hair gathered into knot at back of head, quiver and bow over shoulder / MAΓNΗΤΩΝ above Nike standing in car of biga right, kentron in right hand, reins in left, both horses prancing right; EYΘΗΜΟΣ below horses, ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΟΥ below ground line. BMC Ionia -. SNG Von Aulock -. SNG Copenhagen -. Extremely rare; cf. Heritage 3057, lot 30133 for a another example. A completely unrecorded denomination and type for this city. Struck from a somewhat rusty obverse die and displaying corresponding granularity, otherwise a highly attractive type from dies of fine style.

Magnesia ad Meandrum was founded on the banks of the Lecathus, a tributary of the Meander river, in south-western Ionia circa the mid-700s BC by a tribe from Thessaly known as the Magnetes, plus colonists from Crete. In the mid-2nd century BC, Magnesia was among the cities that enjoyed a renaissance of classical Greek coinage, issuing large and beautiful stephanophoric ("wreath bearing") silver tetradrachms bearing a lovely head of the city's patron goddess, Artemis, with a reverse depicting her brother Apollo standing atop a meander pattern. These coins carried the names of a series of magistrates (or, as suggested by Nicholas F. Jones, wealthy civic patrons who financed the coinage), including probably the same Euphemos and Pausanius named on this gold stater, allowing us to date this remarkable piece to the same era as the stephanophoric tetradrachms, circa 155-145 BC. While Artemis graces the obverse, the reverse depiction of Nike driving a biga is otherwise unknown on any coinage of Magnesia and suggests that the issuance of our stater was in honor of a military victory of some kind, or perhaps the anniversary of a great victory. Since Magnesia was not itself a military powerhouse, the occasion must remain an open question, although the 40th anniversary of the Battle of Magnesia, which fell in December 150 BC, is a possibility. Although the battle between the Roman Republic and the Seleucid Kingdom occurred near a different Magnesia (ad Sipylum in Lydia), it effectively freed western Asia Minor from Seleucid control and gave the cities therein a large measure of autonomy within the loosely controlled Pergamene Kingdom.

Reserve: \$7,500



30053 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Alyattes or Walwet (ca. 610-561 BC). EL third stater or trite (13mm, 4.74 gm). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Uninscribed issue, Lydo-Milesian standard. Sardes mint. Head of lion right, mouth open, mane bristling, radiate globule above eye / Two square punches of different size with rough interior surfaces side by side. Weidauer 86. Boston 1764. SNG von Aulock 2868. SNG Kayhan 1013. Solidly struck with carefully prepared obverse die showing strong details in the fur and radiate globule.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30054 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Alyattes or Walwet (ca. 610-561 BC). EL third stater or trite (12mm, 4.75 gm). NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 5/5. Lydo-Milesian standard. Sardes (?) mint. Confronting lion's heads; *WAL-WET* (in Lydian script) between / Two incuse square punches with rough interiors side-by-side. Linzalone 1079. Weidauer 94. Le Rider, *La naissance de la monnaie*, pp. 49-57. Attractive pale lemon flan with contrasting toning brings out the amazing details on this early issue.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

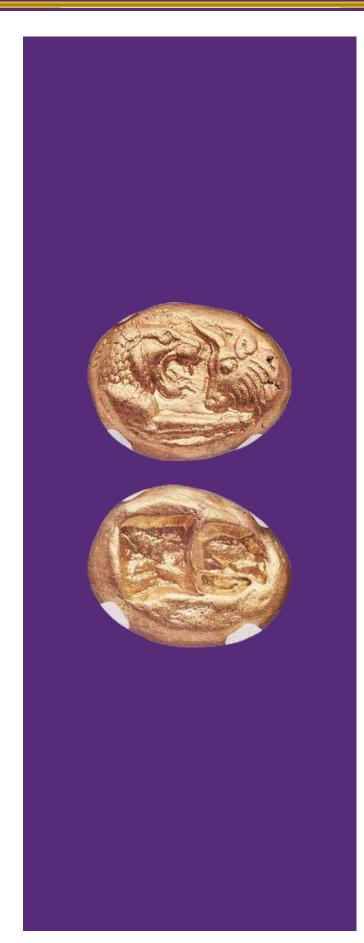


Exceptional 'Walwet' Hecte

30055 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Alyattes or Walwet (ca. 610-561 BC). EL sixth stater or hecte (10mm, 2.32 gm). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 4/5. Lydo-Milesian standard. Sardes (?) mint. Confronting lion's heads; *WAL-WET* (in Lydian script) between / Two incuse square punches side-by-side. Weidauer Group XVII, 103. Ochre flan with toning around the devices and matte surfaces.

Known examples of electrum coins inscribed in the name of the Lydian king Alyattes (rendered WALWET in Lydian script) were in the single digits until recently, when several examples appeared on the market. They remain rare and are certainly among the first coins in history to carry an inscription along with a "type." The dies of third staters (trites) and sixth staters (like this specimen) were engraved with two confronting lion heads with the Lydian legend between them; however, the flans are invariably too small to show both heads. Only a tiny number possess an inscription as complete as the one seen here, with nearly all letters present.

Starting Bid: \$3,000





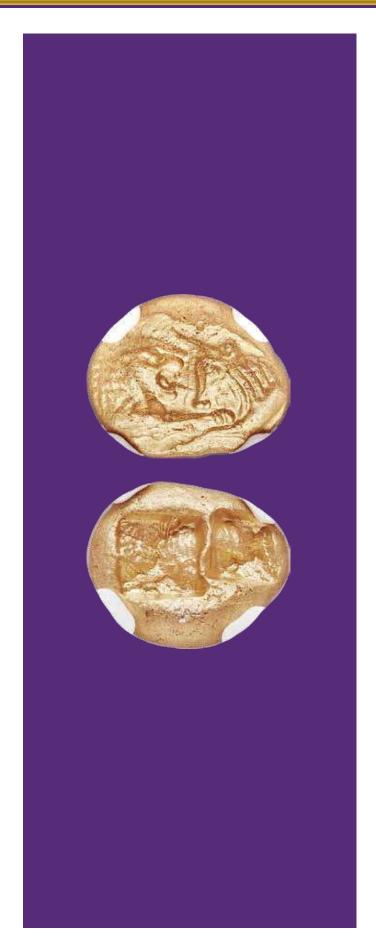


Mint State 'Star' Croesus Heavy Stater

30056 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus (ca. 561-546 BC). AV stater (19mm, 10.79 gm). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Sardes, "heavy" standard, ca. 561-550 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion (on left, facing right), with extended right foreleg, and bull (on right, facing left) / Two incuse squares, side-by-side. Berk "100 Greatest Ancient Coins", 9.2. BMC Lydia 30. Boston MFA 2068. Gulbenkian 756. Very rare. A magnificent example of the first gold coinage ever struck. Expertly struck on a pleasing oval flan, with considerable detail on both bull and lion, cavernously deep incuse punches and full, blazing luster in the fields. Among the finest extant and certain to generate feverish bidding as each hopes to add this glorious gem to their collection!

Here we have an outstanding example of what can justifiably be termed the "world's first gold coinage." While the Lydian kingdom and several Greek city states of Asia Minor had previously struck coins in electrum, a natural alloy of gold and silver, the accession of Croesus to the Lydian throne circa 561 BC ushered in a revolution in the world economy. The most important reform attributed to Croesus was the introduction of a bimetallic coinage in gold and silver, first augmenting and then replacing the previous electrum issues. The design chosen by Croesus, confronting foreparts of a lion and bull, are thought by Harlan J. Berk to be symbolic of "strength and power" (lion) and "fertility" (bull). The lion had previously been used by Alyattes, and so an alternative theory might be that this is a dynastic type, with the lion representing Alyattes and the bull representing his son and successor. The creation of separate gold and silver denominations ranging from a full stater down to 1/96th of a stater was a visionary move that had a major impact on the ancient economy. Gold staters were initially issued by Croesus on a "heavy" standard of about 10.7 grams, the same weight as the new silver stater denomination (although, since silver is a lighter metal, the gold issues were smaller in size and much more valuable). This example, graded full Mint State with the elusive "star" designation denoting exceptional eye appeal, is one surely among the finest specimens extant.

Reserve: \$65,000







Mint State 'Star' Heavy Croesus Trite

30057 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus (ca. 561-546 BC). AV third stater or trite (12mm, 3.58 gm). NGC MS★ 5/5 - 4/5. Sardes, "heavy" standard, ca. 561-550 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion (on left, facing right), with extended right foreleg, and bull (on right, facing left) / Two incuse squares, side-by-side. Berk "100 Greatest Ancient Coins", 9.5. Traité I 399. SNG von Aulock 8210. SNG München 7. Sunrise 8. Perfect centering on the obverse and subdued lustrous surfaces.

Starting Bid: \$10,000

GREEK



30058 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus (ca. 561-546 BC). AV sixth stater or hecte (9mm, 1.79 gm). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5. Sardes, "heavy" standard, ca. 561-550 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion (on left, facing right), with extended right foreleg, and bull (on right, facing left) / Two incuse square punches of unequal size, side-by-side. Walburg Group III. Berk 9.7. Babylon Traité I 400. Very rare in the heavy series! Brilliant, lustrous surfaces with outstanding strike.

Starting Bid: \$10,000







Gem Mint State Croesus Light Stater

30059 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus and later (ca. 561-546 BC). AV stater (17mm, 8.08 gm). NGC Gem MS 5/5 - 5/5. Sardes, "Light" standard, ca. 553-539 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion (on left, facing right), with extended right foreleg, and bull (on right, facing left) / Two incuse square punches of unequal size. Carradice 8. BMFA 2073. SNG von Aulock 2875. Tied for the finest graded example, with blazing luster and eye appeal, and very rare as such.

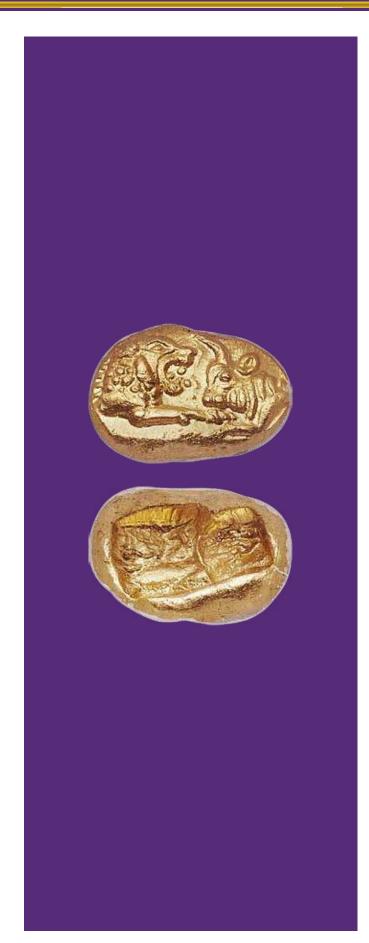
Ex. MoneyMuseum, Zurich.

In numismatic circles, Croesus is most famous for introducing the world's first bimetallic standard, issuing coins of both gold and silver. Prior to this, coins were produced in electrum, a naturally occurring alloy of gold and silver. This situation obviously caused a number of problems, most notably because the proportions of gold to silver were inconsistent. In fact, there is strong evidence to suggest that Croesus' father, Alyattes, artificially manipulated the gold-to-silver ratio in his electrum coins in his favor; the natural occurring electrum in Asia Minor typically has a gold-to-silver ratio of 75%-25%, though his coins were struck with 54% gold and 44% silver.

The eminent scholar of early coinage, John Kroll, argues that the gold standard of Croesus was introduced in several stages, designed at recalling as many of the circulating electrum staters as possible. The early electrum staters of Asia Minor were typically struck on a weight standard of 14.15 grams. Considering the relative value of gold to silver at the time was 1:13, then one gold stater of the so-called "heavy" series of King Croesus, based on a weight standard of 10.8 grams, would have been equal to the gold and silver content of one electrum stater, which circulated at an assumed ratio of 75% gold and 25% silver. Kroll argues that the Lydian government used this heavy standard to recall the old electrum coins and reissue the new heavy standard gold coins at a 1:1 ratio.

Once a sufficient number had been recalled, the Lydian government issued the new light stater, which weighed approximately 8.05 grams (as evidenced by the coin on offer here, which, lacking any sort of wear, weighs 8.08 grams). Kroll continues his argument that this new weight standard was designed to recall as many of the remaining electrum coins as possible, as the 8.1 gram standard is based on the actual gold and silver content of early electrum coins (54% gold and 44% silver). In other words, the heavy standard was used to replace electrum staters at their circulating face value and the light standard was used to recall coins at their actual gold and silver value.

The conventional wisdom has always been that the light staters of Croesus were much more common than his heavy staters by a factor of three or four. However, in recent years, studies of auction appearances of both types have strongly suggested otherwise. Though the light stater was almost certainly produced for a longer period than the heavy stater, the survival rate for the former may be significantly less than previously thought. As such, new information and studies about the surviving population of each type lead to the conclusion that the light stater is actually the rarer of the two types. The market seems to already be catching on to this point, as another NGC Gem MS light stater sold in April of this year through a Japanese auction company for approximately \$180,000.







Gem Mint State 'Star' Croesus Hecte

30060 LYDIAN KINGDOM. Croesus (ca. 561-546 BC). AV sixth stater or hecte (9mm, 1.35 gm). NGC Gem MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Sardes, "light" standard, ca. 550-546 BC. Confronted foreparts of lion (on left, facing right), with extended right foreleg, and bull (on right, facing left) / Two incuse square punches of unequal size, side-by-side. Walburg group IV, 3. Berk 9.8. Sharply struck with prooflike surfaces. Absolutely stunning in hand. The single finest graded example seen by NGC, and almost certainly among the finest known.



30061 CYPRUS. Paphos. Stasandros (ca. 425-400 BC). AR stater (22mm, 10.93 gm, 11h). NGC AU 4/5 - 5/5. Bull standing left on beaded double line; winged solar disk above, ankh to left, all within dotted border / pa-si sa-ta-sa-to (Cypriot script), eagle standing left; ankh to left, all within dotted square border in incuse square. Babelon, Perses 749a. BMC (Paphos) plate XXI, 9. Bright, lustrous surfaces and sharply struck, despite the obverse die being very worn.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



Glorious 'Helmeted Hero' 'Star' Tetradrachm in Fine Style

30062 SELEUCID KINGDOM. Seleucus I Nicator (312-281 BC). AR tetradrachm (26mm, 17.08 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU \star 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Susa, circa 305-295 BC. Head of Seleucus I right, wearing Attic helmet covered with panther skin and adorned with bull's horns and ear, panther skin tied around neck / BAΣΙΛΕΩΣ | ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ, Nike standing right, crowning trophy of arms, AP to lower left, ΠA monogram between Nike and trophy. SC 173.15. ESMS Tr. 106. Incredibly detailed in fine style, this coin is stunning in hand. Lustrous surfaces with contrasting toning in the recesses assist in bringing to life what is already a high-relief masterpiece.

Debate has long swirled regarding the identity of the 'helmeted hero' appearing on the obverse of this type - is it Seleucus I, or Alexander the Great, or a composite demigod incorporating features of Seleucus, Alexander and Dionysus? In the Handbook of Syrian Coins (CNG, 2009), Oliver Hoover opts for identifying the portrait as an idealized image of Seleucus I himself. The reverse design of Nike crowning trophy, in fine style on this example, was paralleled by a nearly simultaneous issue of the Syracusan tyrant Agathocles hundreds of miles away. The motif would prove highly influential in both Greek and Roman coins for centuries to come.

Reserve: \$15,000



Enigmatic and Extremely Rare Seleucid Elephant Stater

30063 SELEUCID KINGDOM. Seleucus I Nicator (312-281 BC). AR stater (22mm, 16.60 gm, 3h). NGC Choice XF 4/5 - 3/5. Local standard. Susa, ca. 288/7 BC. Laureate Head of Zeus right / Elephant advancing right; spearhead right above, K in exergue. SC 187.1b. Sharply struck with excellent details, areas of luster on well-toned surfaces with scattered areas of darker toning.

The Susa mint struck coinage of both royal Seleucid type (Attic standard) and local native type (local standard). The native types are mostly the Ba'al/Lion types, similar to those struck in Babylon, but also includes this very rare Zeus/Elephant type, known from approximately ten total examples. Although well cataloged, very little is known about the circumstances of the issue. Price (Alexander, p. 451) questioned the attribution to Susa, noting the monogram similarities to Ecbatana, however multiple control links to the elephant chariot series support Susa. Newell concluded they were a temple or local trade currency. Only one other example of this extremely rare issue is found in sales archives (Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 91 (19 September 2012), lot 354, realized \$32,500).

Starting Bid: \$4,000

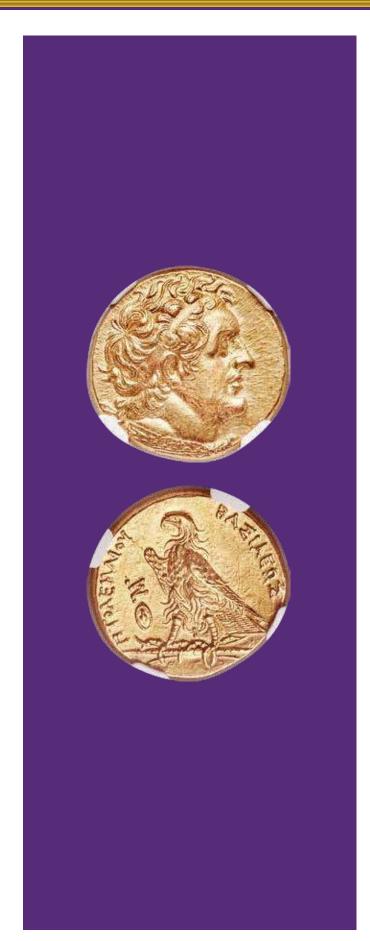


30064 SELEUCID KINGDOM. Alexander I Balas (152-145 BC). AR tetradrachm (34mm, 15.74 gm, 4h). NGC AU 4/5 - 2/5, die shift. Seleuceia Pieria, dated Seleucid Era Year 166 (147/6 BC). Laureate head of Zeus right / BASIAEQS / AAEEANAPOY, winged thunderbolt; CEP (date) and HBA monogram above, BYH monogram and YA monogram below, all within wreath of wheat ears. SC 1798. Babelon 884-885. Massive flan with deep toning, the die shift on the reverse is evident, but the portrait is fully crisp.

Reserve: \$5,000



30065 PHOENICIA. Tyre. Ca. late 5th-early 4th centuries. AR shekel (24.5mm, 13.63 gm, 9h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Uncertain king, ca. 425-394 BC. Bearded deity (Melqart?), bow and arrow in left hand, reigns in right, riding winged hippocamp right above waves; dolphin right below, all in woven border / Owl standing right, head facing, flail and crook over shoulder. HGC 10, 315. Betlyon 17. Pleasing surfaces with incredible detail in fine style.







Choice Mint State 'Star' Gold Trichryson

30066 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246 BC). AV trichryson or pentadrachm (22mm, 17.80 gm, 1h). NGC Choice MS \star 5/5 - 5/5. Alexandria, ca. 285-261/0 BC. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, aegis around neck / ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΙΟΥ-ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, wings closed; Σ above shield in left field, I between eagle's legs. Svoronos 573. SNG Copenhagen -. Crisply struck from highly detailed dies on sparkling surfaces.

The trichryson, a gold piece of about 24mm and 17.8 grams (the approximate size and weight of an Attic silver tetradrachm), was first introduced by Ptolemy I shortly after he assumed the title of Basileus (king) in 305 BC. The weight was equivalent to five Ptolemaic silver drachms on the reduced Phoenician standard adopted by Ptolemy I (hence the modern term "pentadrachm" usually applied to this denomination) but under the Ptolemaic system the value would have been 12 times as great, or 60 silver drachms, a huge sum in the ancient world and equivalent to perhaps \$2,500 in modern U.S. currency. It was the largest gold coin the world had yet seen, testament to the vast wealth of Egypt. The Alexandria mint employed the best engravers in the production of its gold coinage and the quality of portraiture is typically outstanding. The production of gold trichrysons continued under Ptolemy II Philadelphus, with the added feature of a regnal date added between the eagle's legs. Circa 270 BC it was replaced by an even larger gold coin, the mnaieion, worth 100 silver drachms.

GREEK



30067 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285/4-246 BC). AV trichryson or pentadrachm (23mm, 17.79 gm, 12h). NGC AU 4/5 - 3/5, edge marks. Alexandria, ca. 285-261/0 BC. Diademed head of Ptolemy I right, aegis around neck / $\Pi TO\Lambda EMAIOY$ -BASI $\Lambda E\Omega\Sigma$, eagle standing left on thunderbolt, wings closed; Σ above shield in left field, O between eagle's legs. Svoronos 583. SNG Copenhagen -. Lustrous fields with toning around the devices help to contrast the details on this well-struck example.

From the Collection of a Philhellene. Ex Sotheby's (26 April 1996), lot 908

Starting Bid: \$3,700



Mint State 'Star' Ptolemaic Dynastic Gold Half-Mnaieion

30068 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246 BC), with Arsinoe II, Ptolemy I, and Berenice I. AV half-mnaieion or tetradrachm (20mm, 13.89 gm, 12h). NGC MS \star 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Alexandria, ca. 270/65-261/0 BC. ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ, jugate busts right of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled; Gallic shield behind / ΘΕΩΝ, jugate busts right of Ptolemy I, diademed and draped, and Berenice, diademed and veiled. Svoronos 604. SNG Copenhagen 133. Superbly struck with dies of fine style and fully deserving of the star rating.

Ptolemy II (282-246 BC), second king of the Macedonian Ptolemaic dynasty, was a brilliant ruler who built the famous Library of Alexandria and towering Pharos lighthouse. In 279 BC, he married his sister, the beautiful and ambitious Arsinoe, in the manner of the old Egyptian pharaohs. While the marriage scandalized the Greeks, Ptolemy declared that he and his sister were gods, and not subject to the taboos of mere mortals. To mark the occasion, he introduced gold coins portraying himself and Arsinoe together on the obverse, while the reverse depicts their parents, Ptolemy I and Berenice I, founders of the dynasty, for a total of four royal portraits. The Greek legend ΘΕΟΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΟΝ translates as "To the Sibling Gods." These types came in several denominations, including the huge mnaieion, weighing nearly an ounce of gold, and its half, a coin of just under 14 grams.



30069 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246 BC), with Arsinoe II, Ptolemy I, and Berenice I. AV half-mnaieion or tetradrachm (19mm, 13.92 gm, 12h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Alexandria, ca. 270/65-261/0 BC. A Δ E Λ \Phi\OmegaN, jugate busts right of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled; Gallic shield behind / Θ E Ω N, jugate busts right of Ptolemy I, diademed and draped, and Berenice, diademed and veiled. Svoronos 604. SNG Copenhagen 133. Well-struck with sharp details. The flan just a touch undersized to fit all of the details from both dies.

Reserve: \$6,500



30070 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285-246 BC), with Arsinoe II, Ptolemy I, and Berenice I. AV half-mnaieion or tetradrachm (20mm, 13.88 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Alexandria, ca. 270/65-261/0 BC. A Δ E Δ P Ω N, jugate busts right of Ptolemy II, draped and diademed, and Arsinoe II, diademed and veiled; Gallic shield behind / Θ E Ω N, jugate busts right of Ptolemy I, diademed and draped, and Berenice, diademed and veiled. Svoronos 604. SNG Copenhagen 133. Well-struck and lustrous from dies of fine style with four particularly Ptolemaic portraits.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Extremely Rare Dated Joppa Gold Octodrachm

30071 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinöe II Philadelphus (277-270 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (26mm, 27.76 gm, 12h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 3/5. Posthumous issue of Joppa, under Ptolemy II, dated Year 33 (253/2 BC). Veiled head of the deified Arsinöe II right, wearing diademed stephane and horn of Ammon, lotus-tipped scepter over far shoulder / APΣΙΝΟΗΣ-ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia, grape bunches hanging at sides, bound with fillet; $\Lambda\Gamma$ (date) in lower left field, IOP (city monogram) in lower right field. Svoronos -, cf. 794 (Year 24, 263/2 BC). SNG Copenhagen -. Troxell -. Very attractive portrait and toned surfaces with underlying luster. Some light deposits and scattered marks.

From the Collection of a Philhellene. Ex Spink, Auction 110 (4 October 1995), lot 64.

Extremely rare - only one other example found in sales archives (Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 72 (16 May 2013), lot 391, realized \$83,553) and a mere six octodrachms in total from Joppa were known to Troxell.

Starting Bid: \$3,700



Lovely Arsinoe Octodrachm

30072 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinöe II Philadelphus (died 270/268 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (28mm, 27.72 gm, 12h). NGC Choice XF 5/5 - 3/5, marks, graffito. Posthumous issue of Alexandria under Ptolemy II, ca. 251/0 BC. Diademed and veiled head of the deified Arsinöe II right with horn of Ammon; lotus-tipped scepter behind, K in left field / $\text{AP}\Sigma\text{INOH}\Sigma\text{-ΦI}\Lambda\text{A}\Delta\text{E}\Lambda\Phi\text{OY}$, double cornucopia, grape bunches hanging at sides, bound with fillet. Svoronos 475. Olivier & Lorber 171-250. Troxell, Arsinoe, Group 3, p. 44 and pl. 7, 3. SNG Copenhagen –. A few small marks consistent with the grade, otherwise well-struck from dies of pleasing style.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman. Ex Harlan J Berk, Buy/Bid Sale (December 2010).

Gold mnaieions were first struck under the enlightened Ptolemy II (282-246 BC), who built the famous Library of Alexandria and towering Pharos lighthouse. In 279 BC he married his sister, the beautiful and ambitious Arsinöe, in the manner of the old Egyptian pharaohs. The sibling marriage scandalized Greek society, which gave Arsinöe the nickname Philadelphus, or "brother-lover." Arsinöe embraced the term, making it part of her royal title, and she proudly placed it on her coinage. Arsinöe's regal profile, veiled and crowned with a jeweled coronet, graces the obverse of most Ptolemaic gold octadrachms. The double-cornucopia on the reverse symbolized both Egypt's abundance and the joint rule of Ptolemy and Arsinöe. Gold coins bearing Arsinöe's portrait continued to be struck for centuries after her death in 271 BC.

On the initial series of Arsinöe gold mnaieions, struck after her death by her husband Ptolemy II, the letters behind the queen's veiled head were used to differentiate different obverse dies. The die marked with a K (kappa) started out life marked with an I (iota), but after it grew worn from repeated strikes, mint officials had it partially re-engraved to restore lost detail, and turned the I into a K by the addition of two small "legs." The "K die" continued in use for the year, and the later strikes show a pronounced loss of detail, meaning even coins found recently in Mint State or About Uncirculated condition can appear quite worn.

Starting Bid: \$3,500



Portrait of Cleopatra II?

30073 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinöe II Philadelphus (277-270 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (28mm, 27.88 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Posthumous issue of Alexandria under Ptolemy VI-VIII, after 193/2 BC. Veiled head of the deified Arsinöe II right, wearing diademed stephane and horn of Ammon, lotus-tipped scepter over far shoulder; K in left field / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ-ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia, grape bunches hanging from sides, bound with fillet. Svoronos 1498-9. SNG Copenhagen 321-2. Very high-relief portrait, well-struck from dies of exceptional style.

From the Collection of a Philhellene. Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 11 (April 1996), lot 351.

It has been speculated that the later K-type mnaieions issued during the reigns of Ptolemy VI through VIII feature a "disguised" portrait of Cleopatra II, who was the sister and later wife of both brothers. If such is the case, the K behind the head could refer to Kleopatra (on the original issues of Ptolemy II-III, from which the later issues were copied, the K was one of range of letters used to designate obverse dies). Certainly the portrait on these later issues bears little resemblance to the face of Arsinöe II found on the gold pieces minted closer to her lifetime.



30074 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinöe II Philadelphus (277-270 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (28mm, 27.39 gm, 12h). ANACS AU55. Posthumous issue of Alexandria under Ptolemy VI-VIII, after 193/2 BC. Veiled head of the deified Arsinöe II right, wearing diademed stephane and horn of Ammon, lotus-tipped scepter over far shoulder; K in left field / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ-ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia, grape bunches hanging from sides, bound with fillet. Svoronos 1498-9. SNG Copenhagen 321-2. Bright and lustrous with just a hint of toning on the reverse.

Reserve: \$8,000



30075 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinöe II Philadelphus (277-270 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (28mm, 27.69 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 2/5, bent. Posthumous issue of Alexandria under Ptolemy VI-VIII, after 193/2 BC. Veiled head of the deified Arsinöe II right, wearing diademed stephane and horn of Ammon, lotus-tipped scepter over far shoulder; K in left field / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ-ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia, grape bunches hanging from sides, bound with fillet. Svoronos 1498-9. SNG Copenhagen 321-2. Attractive late-portrait issue, retaining excellent details and underlying luster. Slight bend in flan is hardly noticeable .

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30076 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinöe II Philadelphus (277-270 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (27mm, 27.66 gm, 12h). NGC AU 4/5 - 2/5, brushed. Posthumous issue of Alexandria under Ptolemy VI-VIII, after 193/2 BC. Veiled head of the deified Arsinöe II right, wearing diademed stephane and horn of Ammon, lotus-tipped scepter over far shoulder; K in left field / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ-ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia, grape bunches hanging from sides, bound with fillet. Svoronos 1498-9. SNG Copenhagen 321-2. Boldly struck with high-relief portrait and noticeably concave sharp reverse.

Starting Bid: \$5,000





30077 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Arsinöe II Philadelphus (277-270 BC). AR decadrachm (34.5mm, 34.35 gm, 12h). NGC Choice XF 4/5 - 3/5, light. smoothing. Posthumous issue of Alexandria under Ptolemy II, ca. 265-241 BC. Veiled head of the deified Arsinöe II right, wearing diademed stephane and horn of Ammon, lotus-tipped scepter over far shoulder; Y in left field / ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ-ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, double cornucopia, grape bunches hanging at sides, bound with fillet. Svoronos 508. SNG Berry 1474. Matte surfaces with underlying luster, area of dark toning along rim.

From the Collection of a Philhellene. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 42 (29 May 1997), lot 636; Classical Numismatic Gallery, Auction 28 (8 December 1993), lot 207.

The ostentatious display of Egypt's wealth under the Ptolemies was not confined to gold coinage. Ptolemy I and his immediate successors also struck silver coins in larger denominations than any contemporary kingdom or city-state. Along with the vast outpouring of gold in the name of his sister-wife Arsinöe II, Ptolemy II also struck silver decadrachms displaying her veiled portrait backed with the cornucopia, symbolizing Egypt's agricultural abundance. Having died in about 270 BC, Arsinöe is shown as a goddess, with the tip of a ram's horn (symbolic of the god Ammon) poking out from beneath her veil, and the lotus-tipped scepter of the goddess Isis just visible above her head.



Mint State Ptolemaic Octodrachm

30078 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (27mm, 27.84 gm, 12h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Posthumous issue of Alexandria, under Ptolemy IV, ca. 221-205 BC. Bust of the deified Ptolemy III right, wearing radiate diadem and aegis; trident over left shoulder, the central tine ornamented with lotus finial / $\Pi TO\Lambda EMAIOY$ -BA $\Sigma I\Lambda E\Omega\Sigma$, radiate and filleted cornucopia, one bunch of grapes hanging at side; ΔI below. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. Crisply struck, with a very detailed portrait on an ample flan with shimmering cartwheel luster.

The buying power of one gold mnaieion was enormous and unprecedented, roughly \$4,000 in today's currency. No other kingdom or empire in the ancient world could produce such large gold coins, and this display of economic clout drew thousands of mercenary soldiers into Egypt's service. This large and powerful army was put to maximum use by the third king of the Ptolemaic dynasty, Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222 BC). Shortly after inheriting the throne of the Pharaohs, he launched a massive invasion of the neighboring Seleucid Kingdom of Syria. Easily crushing all resistance, he even reached Babylon, where he proclaimed himself King of Kings. Ptolemy III's powerful portrait appears on gold mnaieions struck by his son, Ptolemy IV Philopator, who succeeded him in 221 BC.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30079 PTOLEMAIC EGYPT. Ptolemy III Euergetes (246-222 BC). AV mnaieion or octodrachm (25.5mm, 27.70 gm, 12h). NGC VF 5/5 - 4/5, edge bump. Posthumous issue of Alexandria, under Ptolemy IV, ca. 221-205 BC. Bust of the deified Ptolemy III right, wearing radiate diadem and aegis; trident over left shoulder, the central tine ornamented with lotus finial / $\Pi TO\Lambda EMAIOY$ -BA $\Sigma I\Lambda E\Omega\Sigma$, radiate and filleted cornucopia, one bunch of grapes hanging at side; ΔI below. Svoronos 1117. SNG Copenhagen 196. Very pleasing eye appeal with honest, even wear. Some very light deposits around the crown on obverse.

From the Collection of a Philhellene. Ex Classical Numismatic Group, Auction 60 (22 May 2002), lot 1001.



30080 CYRENAICA. Barce. AR tetradrachm (25mm, 17.18 gm, 10h). NGC Choice AU 4/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Silphium plant / BAP, head of Zeus Ammon right in all within prominent dotted border, outline of round die visible. Jameson 1343b. SNG Lockett 3463. Artistic masterpiece with underlying luster.

Silphium, a rather mysterious plant that grew wild in the environs of Cyrene, was widely used as an all-purpose seasoning and medicament in the classical ancient world. Important to the local economy, it was frequently shown on the coins of Cyrene, including this splendid tetradrachm. It was said to be something of a wonder drug, used to treat cough, sore throat, fever, indigestion, and other maladies, in addition to its alleged use as a contraceptive (or abortifacient), or perhaps even an aphrodisiac. Its heart-shaped seed pod or fruit may have originated the attachment of that shape to love and romance. Modern herbalists suspect it was a type of giant fennel belonging to the gens ferula. Ancient writers were convinced silphium had gone extinct due to over-harvesting and over-grazing by animals. Pliny the Elder reported that the last known stalk of silphium found in Cyrenaica was given to the Emperor Nero "as a curiosity."

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30081 JUDAEA. The Jewish War (AD 66-70). AR shekel (23mm, 13.69 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5. Jerusalem, dated Year 2 (AD 67/8). Shekel of Israel (Paleo-Hebrew), Omer cup (ritual chalice) with pearled rim, the base resting on raised projections; *Year 2* (Paleo-Hebrew) above / *Jerusalem the holy* (Paleo-Hebrew) around staff with three pomegranate buds, with globular base. Hendin 1358. TJC 193. Well-centered and struck with subtle luster on deeply-toned surfaces.

After decades of abuses heaped by the Romans upon the denizens of Judaea, the Jews were ripe for revolt. In AD 66, the Procurator Gessius Florus summarily seized 16 talents of silver from the Jerusalem temple. A massive protest by the citizens brought a typically brutal Roman response and more than 3,000 Jews were slain. Pleas for calm by the client King Agrippa II fell on deaf ears as the city and countryside rose in full-scale revolt. Florus and the Roman garrison were driven from the city; an attempt by the legate of nearby Syria to put down the rebellion led to the loss of an entire Legion, XII Fulminata, and consternation in Rome. Once freed of the Romans, Jerusalem temple authorities began striking their own silver coinage, the first time that a sovereign Jewish government had done so. The coins carried Jewish symbolism dating back centuries and slogans ("For the Freedom of Jerusalem," "For the Redemption of Zion") that showed the leaders of the rebellion well understood how to use coins for mass communication. Workmanship in the manufacture of these thick shekels and half-shekels (smaller silver fractions were also struck in tiny numbers) was unusually high, given the wartime conditions under which they were created. Coins were dated to the year the revolt started and examples exist dated years one through five.

JUDAEA



30082 JUDAEA. The Jewish War (AD 66-70). AR shekel (22mm, 14.19 gm, 11h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Jerusalem, dated Year 3 (AD 68/9). *Shekel of Israel* (Paleo-Hebrew), Omer cup (ritual chalice) with pearled rim, the base resting on raised projections; *Year 3* (Paleo-Hebrew) above / *Jerusalem the Holy* (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, globular base. Hendin 1361. TJC 202. Nicely centered overall with flashy surfaces and some toning around the devices.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30083 JUDAEA. The Jewish War (AD 66-70). AR shekel (22mm, 13.80 gm, 11h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5. Jerusalem, dated Year 3 (AD 68/9). *Shekel of Israel* (Paleo-Hebrew), Omer cup (ritual chalice) with pearled rim, the base resting on raised projections; *Year 3* (Paleo-Hebrew) above / *Jerusalem the Holy* (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, globular base. Hendin 1361. TJC 202. Excellent centering and crisply struck. Frosty deep silver surfaces.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30084 JUDAEA. The Jewish War (AD 66-70). AR half-shekel (18mm, 7.10 gm, 12h). NGC AU 4/5 - 3/5. Jerusalem (Temple?) mint, dated Year 3 (April AD 68-March AD 69). *Half of a shekel* (Paleo-Hebrew), Omer cup (ritual chalice) with pearled rim, the base raised by projections on ends; *Year 3* (Paleo-Hebrew) above / *Jerusalem the holy* (Paleo-Hebrew), staff with three pomegranate buds, round base. Hendin 1362. TJC 203. AJC II 260, 19. Scarce and highly sought-after. Cleanly struck with lustrous surfaces, and toning around the devices which provides attractive contrasts.

From the Kentfield Collection.

In AD 66, the people of Jerusalem rose up in revolt against the oppressive Roman occupation. The rebellion spread quickly throughout Judaea, and thousands of Romans were either massacred or forced to flee. The leaders of the revolt declared Israel an independent nation and, for the first time in Jewish history, began striking coins in silver. These coins were mainly shekels of about 13-14 grams weight, along with half-shekels weighing 6.8 grams, and a tiny handful of silver quarter-shekels. The mint was likely located within the Temple complex and the silver provided by the stockpiles of Tyrian shekels kept in the treasury. Mintage was carefully controlled for weight, fineness and and the political slogans each coin carried. For some unknown reason, half-shekels are considerably rarer than full shekels. According to the Israel Numismatic Society's Menorah Coin Project, which has made a census of known examples of Jewish War coins, more than 196 Year 3 shekels are known to have survived, but only 91 half-shekels are recorded. This is somewhat puzzling as the half-shekel is named in several ancient sources as the amount of the Temple Tax paid by every Jewish male over the age of 20, and one would think that such a denomination would be at least as common in circulation as its double. However, roughly the same survival rate applies to the Tyrian shekels and half-shekels previously used to pay the tax.



30085 JUDAEA. Bar Kokhba Revolt (AD 132-135). AR sela (24mm, 14.60 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 4/5 - 5/5. Dated Year 2 (AD 133/4). *Simon* (Paleo-Hebrew) on two sides; star above façade of the Jerusalem Temple, the holy ark seen from end in center of entrance / *Year two of the freedom of Israel* (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. Mildenberg 140, 43. Hendin 1388. TJC 233. Solid strike with deep-gray toning.

Unlike coins of the first Jewish War against Rome (AD 66-70), all coins of the Bar Kokhba Revolt were overstruck on Roman Provincial issues already in circulation, mainly silver tetradrachms and drachms of Antioch, Tyre, and Caesarea in Cappadocia, as well as Roman silver denarii. The government of Simon Bar Kokhba mainly controlled the Judaean hinterlands, hiding men and equipment in an elaborate network of underground caves and tunnels, and did not have the time or resources to set up a fullfledged mint with smelting, refining and casting capabilities. All the same, it must have given the rebel mintmasters a certain thrill to hammer flat the images of the Roman emperors and Pagan deities who they hoped to banish from Israel altogether. The imagery of Bar Kokhba coins focuses upon the symbols related to the original Temple of Jerusalem - the façade of which appears on the obverse of the large silver tetradrachm-sized selas, and the Feast of Tabernacles, with the lulav and etrog occupying the reverse. Coins struck during the first and second years of the revolt carry a date ("Year One / Two of the Redemption of Israel"), while coins struck during the third year (AD 134-135) are undated.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30086 JUDAEA. Bar Kokhba Revolt (AD 132-135). AR sela (29mm, 14.55 gm, 1h). NGC Choice MS 4/5 - 5/5, overstruck. Undated issue of Year 3 (AD 134/5). Simon (Paleo-Hebrew) on two sides, star above façade of the Jerusalem Temple, the holy ark seen from end in center of entrance / For the freedom of Jerusalem (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. Mildenberg 148, 62. Hendin 1411. TJC 267. Overstruck on an uncertain Roman tetradrachm with the diadem ties visible at left on the reverse. Steel-gray surfaces with underlying luster. Among the finest graded examples seen by NGC.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30087 JUDAEA. Bar Kokhba Revolt (AD 132-135). AR sela (25mm, 14.71 gm, 1h). NGC MS 4/5 - 4/5. Undated issue of Year 3 (AD 134/5). *Simon* (Paleo-Hebrew) on two sides, star above façade of the Jerusalem Temple, the holy ark seen from end in center of entrance / For the freedom of Jerusalem (Paleo-Hebrew), lulav with etrog at left. Mildenberg 148, 62. Hendin 1411. TJC 267. Sharply struck with hints of the undertype of the host coin scattered on the devices. Lustrous overall with a few spots of dark toning on the reverse.

From the Kentfield Collection Starting Bid: \$2,500

ROMAN REPUBLIC

ROMAN REPUBLIC



Choice 'Star' Social War Republican Denarius

30088 Social War. Marsic Confederation (90-88 BC). AR denarius (19mm, 3.93 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5. Bovianum (?) mint, 89 BC. *VITELIU* (Oscan), laureate head of Italia left, wearing necklace and earring / Soldier standing facing, head right, left foot on Roman standard, inverted spear in right hand, parazonium in left; recumbent bull facing at right, V (sideways) in exergue. Sydenham 627. HN Italy 407. Rare. Magnificent deep gunmetal cabinet toning with rainbow hues on the reverse.

The Marsic Confederation was an alliance of cities opposed to Rome during the Social War of 91-88 BC. Resulting from the Roman refusal to grant citizenship to its Italian allies, the Confederation included Marsi, Peligni, Piceni, Vestini, Samnium, Frentani, Marrucini, and Lucani. The group intended to form an independent nation called Italia with its capital at Corfinium (modern day Abruzzo). Their coinage, modeled on the Roman denarius system, prominently depicted a female personification of Italia and oath-taking scenes reflecting the origins on the anti-Roman alliance. While the alliance was defeated on the battlefield, Rome eventually ended up enfranchising all of Italy, effectively acceding to the alliance's demands.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Julius Caesar Gold Aureus

30089 Julius Caesar as Dictator (49-44 BC). AV aureus (21mm, 8.02 gm, 6h). NGC XF 4/5 - 4/5. Rome, late 46-early 45 BC, L. Munatius Plancus, urban prefect. C • CAES-DIC • TER, draped and winged bust of Victory right, seen from front / L • PLANC-PRAEF • VRB (VR ligate), praefericulum (sacrificial jug with one handle) left. Crawford 475/1a. Sydenham 1019a. Calicó 45a. Toned, matte surfaces on ample flan. Area of flatness on the reverse resulting only in partial loss of beading. Still, quite a pleasing example.

L. Munatius Plancus was one of the few Roman aristocrats who managed to navigate the transition from Republic to Empire with his life, career and fortune intact. An officer in Caesar's army during his conquest of Gaul and the civil war against Pompey, Plancus was rewarded with the important office of Urban Praefect in 45 BC, during which term he struck both gold aurei and quinarii. He was Proconsul of Galia Comata when Caesar was assassinated in 44 BC, and spent the next several years adroitly shifting allegiances from the pro-Senatorial faction led by Cicero, to Marc Antony, and to the Triumvirate, and finally to Octavian, the ultimate victor. In 27 BC he made the formal proposal that the Senate grant Octavian the unprecedented title of Augustus, by which he is known to history. As a reward, Augustus named him to the prestigious office of Censor in 22 BC. The huge circular tomb of Plancus still stands on a hill in Gaeta, about 20 miles from Rome.







Senatorial Soldier's Pay Ordered by Supporters of Octavian

30090 L. Cestius and C. Norbanus (43 BC). AV aureus (19mm, 8.05 gm, 9h). NGC MS 5/5 - 3/5. Rome, January-April 43 BC. C • NOR-BANVS L • CESTIVS, draped bust of Sibyl (or Venus) right; P R in right field / S • C, Cybele on throne mounted on car of a biga pulled left by two lions, patera in right hand and resting left hand on tympanum. Crawford 491/2. CRI 196. Calicó 5b. Lightly matte surfaces with bright underlying luster.

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica 41 (20 November 2007), lot 23; Marian A. Sinton Collection (Triton III, 30 December 1999), lot 829.

This intriguing gold aureus belongs to the 12 months immediately following the assassination of Julius Caesar, which produced a chaotic situation in Rome when the Senate briefly regained its preeminence and a host of unlikely alliances were formed and broken up. Octavian, Caesar's young heir, allied himself with Cicero and the Senate against Marc Antony, who following the end of his Consulship on January 1, 43 BC took an army north to attack Decimus Albinus Brutus, one of the assassins, who had been appointed by the Senate as governor of Cisalpine Gaul. The new Consuls Hirtius and Pansa, in turn, raised a Senatorial army and set off to attack Antony, ostensibly with Octavian's support. Lucius Cestius and Gaius Norbanus, both Caesarians and supporters of Octavian, were elected Praetors for 43 BC and ordered the striking of this issue of gold aurei to pay the Senatorial soldiers. The obverse female bust on this type is variously described as Venus or the Cumaean Sibyl; the latter seems more likely as depicting Venus (the legendary progenitor of the Julian clan) would have shown sympathy for the Caesarean cause. The Sibyl was a legendary prophetess whose poetical pronouncements, codified in three books kept at the Temple of Jupiter on Capitoline Hill, were consulted in times of crisis. During the Second Punic War (218-201 BC), the prophecies were consulted and found to recommend that a cult be established at Rome for the Phrygian mother goddess Cybele. The reverse depicts Cybele in a chariot pulled by lions.

ROMAN REPUBLIC







Stunning Gold Aureus of Brutus, Assassin of Julius Caesar

30091 Marcus Junius Brutus, Assassin of Caesar and Imperator (44-42 BC). AV aureus (22mm, 7.99 gm, 6h). NGC (photo-certificate) Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5. Military mint traveling with Brutus and Cassius (possibly at Sardis), 42 BC, Marcus Servilius, legate. M • SERVILIVS upward to left, LEG upward to right, laureate head of Libertas right / Q • CAEPIO upward to left, BRVTVS • IMP upward to right, trophy composed of helmet, cuirass, ptryges, two spears, and shield. Crawford 505/4. CRI 206. Calicó 61a. Sydenham 1314. RBW 1775. Babelon Junia 47 and Servilia 38. Sharply struck on a massive flan with the look and feel of a product produced while on a military campaign instead of a tightly controlled city mint.

Ex. Fraysse (12 February 2014), lot 11.

Sear speculates that the striking of this issue took place at Sardis in Lydia, on the occasion of a meeting between the liberatores/assassins Brutus and Cassius. The meeting was held in private and, as Plutarch and Cassius Dio inform us, led to a very heated exchange, with the generals airing their grievances and suspicions of one another. By the end of the meeting, they realized their best course of action was to renew their alliance and made plans for joint military action against the triumvirs Octavian, Marc Antony and Lepidus. By October of 42 BC, just months after this coin was struck, Octavian and Antony defeated Cassius and Brutus at the Battle of Philippi.

"Libertas" was a prominent theme on many of the issues minted by the assassins of Julius Caesar, promoting liberating Rome from dictatorship. The reverse type commemorates Brutus' recent victories in Thrace and Lycia with Marcus Servilius having personally served in the Lycian campaign.

This coin has been issued a photo-certificate by NGC. It may be sent in for encapsulation after the auction at the request of the buyer, free of charge. E-mail SamS@HA.com if you would like to utilize this option.







Fine Style 'Star' Sextus Pompey Aureus

30092 Sextus Pompey, as Imperator (44-36 BC). AV aureus (20mm, 7.95 gm, 6h). NGC (photo-certificate) Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Sicily, 42-40 BC or 37/6 BC. MAG • PIVS •-IMP • ITER, bare head of bearded Sextus Pompeius right; all within oak wreath / PRAEF / CLAS • ET • ORAE / MARIT • EX • S • C (AE and MAR ligate), heads of Pompeius Magnus on left, and Gnaeus Pompeius on right, facing each other; lituus right in left field, tripod in right field. Babelon Pompeia 24. Bahrfeldt 87. Sear Imperators 332. RBW 1783. Crawford 511/1. Calicó 71. Well-struck from dies of fine style and bearing three important portraits. Attractively toned flan with underlying luster.

Ex Aureo & Calico 241 (8 February 2012), lot 1.

Sextus Pompey initiated the use of dynastic imagery on Roman coinage and was in response to the decline in traditions in favor of the largerthan-life characters popular with the masses. The careers of the recent warlords Gaius Marius, Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix, Marcus Licinius Crassus, Julius Caesar, and Sextus' own father, Pompey Magnus, had greatly benefited from the strength of their charisma. In 42 BC, when aurei of portrait type originally were struck, Marc Antony, Octavian, Marcus Aemilius Lepidus, Marcus Junius Brutus, Gaius Cassius Longinus, and Sextus Pompey all were fighting for supremacy. This issue set an exceptionally important precedent with Sextus honoring his family and promoting his lineage. He and his brother Gnaeus portrayed their deceased father on denarii as early as 45-44 BC, but on this series Sextus takes it a step further by portraying himself with his deceased brother and father, reminding everyone who served the Pompeian cause. This stellar aureus displays the only coin portrait of Sextus Pompey and is enclosed within an oak wreath, traditionally an award for those who had saved the life of a Roman citizen. This may have been more propaganda, symbolizing the lives he saved by taking in political refugees who escaped the Caesarean proscriptions. The reverse side showcases the portraits of Pompey Magnus and Gnaeus Pompey, flanked by implements of the priesthoods to which they had been appointed.

This coin has been issued a photo-certificate by NGC. It may be sent in for encapsulation after the auction at the request of the buyer, free of charge. E-mail SamS@HA.com if you would like to utilize this option.

Starting Bid: \$100,000









Apostolo Zeno Collection (1668-1750) Fine Style 'Star' Augustus Gold Aureus

30093 Augustus (27 BC-AD 14). AV aureus (19.5mm, 6.92 gm, 6h). NGC (photo-certificate) AU★ 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style. Spanish Mint (Colonia Patricia?), ca. 19-18 BC. CAESAR-AVGVSTVS, bare head of Augustus right / SIGNIS | RECEPTIS, Mars, helmeted and cloaked, standing left, head right, aquila in right hand, standard in left over shoulder. Cohen 258. Bahrfeldt 145. BMC p. 57, note *. RIC I 80a. CBN 1095. Biaggi 140 (this coin). Calicó 268. Very rare. Well-centered and solidly struck from dies of fine style on a lovely cabinet toned flan.

Ex Biaggi Collection (Numismatic Ars Classica, Auction 72, 16 May 2013), lot 566; Apostolo Zeno Collection (AD 1668-1750) (Dorotheum 13-15 June 1955), lot 66.

This coin has been issued a photo-certificate by NGC. It may be sent in for encapsulation after the auction at the request of the buyer, free of charge. E-mail SamS@HA.com if you would like to utilize this option.



Rare Tiberius Gold Aureus

30094 Tiberius (AD 14-37). AV aureus (19mm, 7.76 gm, 10h). NGC AU 4/5 - 3/5, edge marks. Lugdunum, AD 15-16. TI CAESAR DIVIAVG F AVGVSTVS, laureate head of Tiberius right / TR POT-XVII, Tiberius standing in triumphal quadriga right, laurel branch in right hand, eagle-tipped scepter in left, all four horses looking right; IMP VII in exergue. RIC I 3. Calicó 308. Well-struck and sharp example of this early issue which is often seen in more circulated condition.

The son of Augustus' wife Livia by her previous marriage to a member of the aristocratic Claudian family, Tiberius Claudius Nero was born in 42 BC in the waning days of the Roman Republic. His path to supreme power was too circuitous to relate here, but upon the death of Augustus in AD 14, Tiberius was a weary 54-year-old who didn't truly want the job of emperor anymore. Nevertheless, Tiberius' first years as emperor went fairly smoothly, marred only by the death of the popular Germanicus in AD 19. Still, Tiberius longed to leave the hubbub of Rome behind. He attempted to retire in stages, giving more and more power to his unscrupulous Praetorian Prefect Sejanus, who plotted the arrests and murders of nearly the whole Julio-Claudian family. Heartsick and tired of intrigues, Tiberius retired permanently to the luxurious island retreat of Capri in AD 27, allowing Sejanus to run wild and destroy himself by overreaching. Tiberius died embittered and unloved in AD 37, leaving the succession to his deranged nephew Gaius 'Caligula,' perhaps as a cruel joke on the Roman people. It is unlikely he ever knew about the most momentous event of his reign, the ministry and crucifixion of Jesus Christ in Judaea. Like Tiberius himself, his coinage was intensely conservative, with only a single precious metal type in use for almost the entirety of his 23-year reign (the PONTIF MAXIM reverse type), making this early quadriga type even more desirable as it was only produced during his first two regnal years - Tribunicia Potestas XVI and XVII.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30095 Gaius 'Caligula' (AD 37-41), with Agrippina Senior. AR denarius (18mm, 3.83 gm, 11h). NGC AU★ 4/5 - 5/5. Lugdunum, AD 37-38. C • CAESAR • AVG • GERM • P • M • TR • POT •, bare head of Caligula right / AGRIPPINA • MAT • C • CAES • AVG • GERM •, draped bust of Agrippina Senior right, seen from front, hair arranged in ringlets along browline and gathered into looped plait at back. RIC I 8. BMCRE 8. Appealing deep cabinet toning with two magnificent portraits.

All ancient historians agree Agrippina Senior, the granddaughter of Augustus, was a model of rectitude and matronly virtue. She also went beyond the traditional role of a Roman wife in accompanying her husband Germanicus on dangerous military campaigns and foreign postings. The Roman people admired her courage; however she also had an imperious nature that irritated her peers and relations, particularly the Emperor Tiberius. The mysterious death of Germanicus in AD 19 led to further clashes. Agrippina believed Tiberius and/or Livia had a hand in his demise and made no secret of her suspicions. In AD 29 she was charged with treason and banished to a remote island; repeatedly abused and starved, she died four years later. Upon the death of Tiberius, her son Gaius 'Caligula' became emperor and rehabilitated his mother's reputation, ostentatiously placing her ashes to the Mausoleum of Augustus and striking this attractive denarius pairing her portrait with his own.

Reserve: \$13,000



'Star' Caligula Denarius from the Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection

30096 Gaius 'Caligula' (AD 37-41), with Divus Augustus (died AD 14). AR denarius (19mm, 3.75 gm, 2h). NGC Choice XF★ 5/5 - 4/5. Lugdunum, AD 37. C CAESAR AVG GERM • P • M • TR • POT COS, bare head of Caligula right / Radiate head of Divus Augustus right, flanked by two six-pointed stars. RIC I 2. BMCRE 4. BN 3-8. RSC 11. Well-struck, with a pair of excellent portraits, the flan exhibiting lovely deep cabinet toning.

Ex Gemini III (9 January 2007), lot 343; Nelson Bunker Hunt Collection Part IV (Sotheby's, 19-20 June 1991), lot 690; Leu 25 (23 April 1980), lot 244.

Despite being perhaps the worst of all Roman emperors, Caligula's coinage is interesting and attractive. As he had few, if any, real accomplishments to tout, his reverse types place great stress on his blue-blooded lineage. His portrait on this denarius appears almost charismatic and hides his true cruel, capricious nature, while the reverse depicts his great-grandfather, Augustus, now deified, the second star on the reverse possibly intended to represent Tiberius.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30097 Claudius I (AD 41-54). AV aureus (18.5mm, 7.70 gm, 12h). NGC XF 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 41-42. TI CLAVD • CAESAR • AVG • P • M • TR • P •, laureate head of Claudius I right / PACI-AVGVSTAE, Pax-Nemesis advancing right, raising fold of drapery below chin with right hand, winged caduceus downward in left pointing at snake advancing right. RIC I 9. BMC 6. Calicó 363. Evenly struck with nice centering and matte surfaces.

This gold aureus bears a wonderful portrait of Claudius, fourth emperor of the Julio-Claudian dynasty. Son of the great general Drusus and Antonia, niece of the emperor Augustus, Tiberius Claudius Drusus seemed wellpositioned when he was born in 10 BC. But a serious childhood illness left him with a limp, a stammer, and other uncouth qualities that made him the black sheep of the Julio-Claudian dynasty. While these problems barred him from a political career, such exclusion also granted him immunity from the family's murderous intrigues. Upon Caligula's assassination in January, AD 41, Claudius was the sole surviving Julio-Claudian male and, when members of the Praetorian Guard found him cowering behind a curtain in the palace, they immediately acclaimed him as Emperor. Claudius astutely awarded the Praetorians a substantial bonus, and with 10,000 heavily armed soldiers backing him, he easily forced the Senate to accept him as the next princeps. Once installed, Claudius surprised everyone by ruling with intelligence and moderation. In AD 43, he ordered the invasion and annexation of Britain, the first major addition of territory to the Empire since the days of Augustus. He chose provincial governors carefully and managed foreign relations with considerable skill. He erred only in his obsession with detail, his reliance on freedmen and cronies, and his atrocious taste in women. Messalina, his promiscuous third wife, ran wild as Empress and nearly brought down his regime with a sex-crazed conspiracy in AD 48. His next wife, Agrippina the Younger, used her wiles to enhance her own power and advance Nero, her son by a previous marriage, in the succession arrangements. This done, she fed Claudius a dish of poisoned mushrooms in October, AD 54 and brought his 13-year reign to an end. Despite many missteps and his unsavory demise, Claudius had been a fairly successful ruler and his regime set a pattern for the Flavians and the reigns that followed.

Reserve: \$9,000



30098 Nero (AD 54-68). AV aureus (18mm, 7.63 gm, 3h). NGC AU★ 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, December AD 62-December AD 63. NERO • CAESAR • AVG • IMP, bare head of Nero right / PONTIF MAX-TR P VIIII COS IIII P P, Roma, helmeted, in military dress, standing right, left foot on helmet near pile of arms, inscribing round shield set on knee; EX-SC across fields. RIC I 38. BMCRE 43. Cohen 230. Calicó 436. High-relief, somewhat jovial looking portrait, subdued lustrous surfaces with hints of red-orange toning.

Nero's name has become synonymous with decadent, depraved tyranny. It is surprising, then, that the first five years of his reign were looked upon as a golden age of wise, moderate government. Nero began life in AD 37 as the doted-upon son of Agrippina Junior, sister of the emperor Caligula, by her first husband, the senator Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. His childhood and adolescence advanced amid a backdrop of scandals, coups, plots and executions endemic to the Imperial family. In AD 49, Agrippina married her uncle, the emperor Claudius, and she immediately began pushing Nero to the fore in the succession. Having made the necessary arrangements, Agippina poisoned Claudius and Nero duly became emperor at the tender age of 17. At first true power resided in his mother's hands, but within a few months, Nero's able advisors, the philosopher Seneca and the praetorian prefect Burrus, had pushed Agrippina aside and seized the reigns of government. They proved excellent rulers, allowing the Senate a large consulting role, keeping finances in check and managing provincial affairs with restraint.

Reserve: \$14,000







Fine Style Realistic Portrait of Four-Month Emperor

30099 Vitellius (AD 69). AV aureus (18mm, 7.49 gm, 6h). NGC (photo-certificate) AU 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style, edge bump. Tarraco (?), 2 January-18 April 69, prior to the Senate's award of the title of Augustus. A VITELLIVS-IMP GERMAN, laureate head of Vitellius left; globe at point of bust, palm branch in lower left field / VICTORIA-AVGVSTI, Victory flying left, shield inscribed S P/Q R in right hand. RIC I 35. Calicó 576a. BMC 91 note (this coin cited). Extremely rare, possibly the finest of very few specimens known. Lifelike portrait with wonderful old cabinet toning.

Ex The Archer M. Huntington collection of Roman Gold Coins (Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 67, 17 October 2012), lot 129 (realized \$281,721); Ponton d'Amecourt, 126 Spain; Hispanic Society of America 22299.

The son of the influential senator Lucius Vitellius, Aulus Vitellius was born in AD 15 and raised in the luxury befitting a wealthy consular's son. The younger Vitellius developed a penchant for gambling along with a gourmand's appetites and corpulent physique. He served as Consul in AD 48, where he acquitted himself well, but resumed his disreputable habits in later years. This served to land him heavily in debt by the time Nero's regime collapsed in AD 68. The new emperor, Galba, appointed Vitellius governor of Germania Inferior, believing him to utterly without ambition or talent, and therefor a safe choice. But officers in the Rhine legions grew disenchanted with Galba's parsimony and persuaded Vitellius to make a try for the throne. On January 1, AD 69, the Rhine legions proclaimed Vitellius emperor at the city of Colonia Agrippinensis (Cologne). His promise of lavish bonuses and easy discipline quickly won the legions of Gaul, Britain and Raetia over to his cause. His march on Rome took on the appearance of a Bacchic procession, with his soldiers drinking heavily and pillaging the countryside. In the meantime, Galba has been overthrown at Rome by Otho, who marched north with the Praetorian Guard. The hard-fought First Battle of Bedriacum in mid-April went to Vitellius larger force, and Otho opened his veins. Arriving in Rome, Vitellius was confirmed as emperor by a reluctant Senate. He treated his elevation as an excuse for one long banquet, reportedly spending the equivalent of \$2 billion on delicacies from all over the Empire. While he indulged his appetites, the armies of the East proclaimed the general Vespasian as emperor on July 1, launching a new round of civil war. The legions of the Danube joined in the revolt and invaded Italy on Vespasian's behalf. Within weeks, soldiers loyal to Vespasian forced their way into Rome and swept aside all opposition. They found Vitellius hiding in the imperial doorkeeper's quarters. Hauled half-naked to the Forum, the onetime emperor was mocked, tortured, and slain. His corpse was dumped unceremoniously in the Tiber.

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Choice 'Star' Early Vespasian Aureus

30100 Vespasian (AD 69-79). AV aureus (18mm, 7.23 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, January-June AD 70. IMP CAESAR VES-PASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right / COS ITER-TR POT, Pax seated left, branch outward in right hand, caduceus in left. RIC II, Part 1, 28. Calicó 607. Early, transitional style portrait with subdued underlying luster.

Descended from a family of small-time entrepreneurs and tax farmers in the Sabine hill country north of Rome, Flavius Vespasianus was born in AD 9 and rose to prominence in the Roman Army. He gained distinction during Claudius' invasion of Britain in AD 43-44 and won a Consulship in AD 51, but fell from imperial favor when he dozed off during one of Nero's musical performances. When a Jewish faction in the province of Judaea rebelled and massacred the local Roman garrison in AD 66, Nero sent Vespasian at the head of three legions to crush the revolt. Through his able son Titus, Vespasian gained the friendship and support of Mucianus, governor of Syria, who had another three legions at his disposal. When the collapse of Nero's regime in AD 68 led to a free-for-all for the throne, with Galba, Otho and Vitellius following in quick succession, Vespasian realized he had the means and ability to make his own try for supreme power. On July 1, AD 69, the legions of Alexandria, Egypt declared Vespasian as emperor. He decided on a policy of blockade and attrition to defeat Vitellius, but the sudden declaration of support by the Danubian legions and their invasion of Italy in the fall of AD 69 brought a much quicker victory. Vitellius was executed on December 20, and the Senate proclaimed Vespasian emperor two days later. Arriving in Rome the following October, Vespasian celebrated a magnificent triumph for the Judaean campaign before launching an austerity program to put the Empire's finances on a sound footing. As the first middle-class emperor, he brought a businessman's common sense and a bracing dose of pragmatism to the imperial administration. Some of the blue-bloods grumbled about Vespasian's parsimony and his uncouth manners, but the return of stability and prosperity squelched most complaints, and his earthy sense of humor made him beloved by the common folk. His decade of rule was largely untroubled by revolts and conspiracies. Upon his death due to a sudden illness in AD 79 he was widely and sincerely mourned, and power passed smoothly to his son Titus.



30101 Vespasian (AD 69-79). AV aureus (20mm, 7.31 gm, 6h). NGC AU 5/5 - 2/5, ex-jewelry. Rome, AD 75. IMP CAESAR-VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right / Bull butting right; COS VI in exergue. RIC II, Part 1, 768. Calicó 620. Well-struck with a powerful portrait and lustrous surfaces with strong flow lines on reverse.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



Vespasian Judaea Capta Gold Aureus

30102 Vespasian (AD 69-79). AV aureus (19mm, 6.85 gm, 7h). NGC VG 5/5 - 4/5. Judaea Capta issue. Rome, ca. 21 December AD 69-early AD 70. IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG, laureate head of Vespasian right / IVDAEA, military trophy with cuirass, helmet, greaves and two shields, before which sits female Jewish captive right in attitude of mourning. RIC II, Part 1, 1. Hendin 1464. Calicó 643. Matte surfaces and even wear consistent with the grade for the extremely popular and heavily collected series.

The IVDAEA CAPTA coinage series was the broadest and most diverse issue of coins celebrating a Roman victory issued up to that time, comprising coins of every metal, denomination, and mint. They formed an important part of the overall propaganda campaign establishing the legitimacy of the Flavian dynasty. The new edition of Roman Imperial Coinage lists this aureus as the first struck in Rome by Vespasian, once his forces had seized control of the capital in December of AD 69.



Fine Style Titus Gold Aureus

30103 Titus as Caesar (AD 69-79). AV aureus (20.5 mm, 7.33 gm, 12h). NGC AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 73. T CAES IMP-VESP CENS, laureate head of Titus right / PONTIF-TRI POT, Titus seated right on curule chair, scepter in right hand, branch outward in left. RIC II, Part 1 (Vespasian) 555. Calicó 753. Impressive fine style portrait with lustrous surfaces and mint bloom.

Flavius Titus Vespasianus was born in AD 41 in a disreputable quarter of Rome and seemed marked out for the life of an upper middle-class civil servant in the mold of his father. Fortune decreed otherwise. Vespasian won glory as a general during Claudius' invasion of Britain in AD 43, and Titus had the honor of being raised and educated at court. He grew into an intelligent, handsome, and charming young man and distinguished himself as a military tribune in Britain and Germany before becoming his father's second in command for the Judean campaign of AD 66-69. When *Nero's regime collapsed in Rome and a free-for-all erupted for the throne,* Vespasian was declared Emperor by his legions and set about securing power. Titus took over direction of the Judaean war, which culminated in the storming of Jerusalem in AD 70. Returning to Rome, Titus was granted a stupendous triumph and was made Praetorian Prefect, where he was utterly ruthless in protecting his father's regime. He also kept his younger brother Domitian on a tight leash, deepening their sibling rivalry. His high-profile love affair with the Jewish princess Berenice scandalized Rome and led to comparisons with Marc Antony and Cleopatra. When Vespasian died in AD 79 and Titus was proclaimed emperor, many feared he would be another Nero or Caligula, but he soon emerged as an uncommonly benevolent and conscientious ruler during his brief, two-year reign.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



30104 Titus, as Caesar (AD 69-79). AV aureus (21mm, 7.25 gm, 6h). NGC AU 4/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 74. T CAESAR-IMP VESPA-SIAN, laureate head of Titus right / PONTIF-TR POT, Fortuna standing left on garlanded base, rudder in right hand, cornucopia cradled in left arm. RIC II, Part 1 (Vespasian) 707. Calicó 752. Powerful portrait featured on bright surfaces with attractive toning on the reverse.







Lovely Matidia Aureus in Fine Style

30105 Matidia, niece of Trajan (Augusta, AD 112-119). AV aureus (20mm, 7.26 gm, 6h). NGC (photo-certificate) Choice AU 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style. Rome, ca. AD 112. MATIDIA • AVG • DIVAE-MARCIAN-AE • F •, draped bust of Matidia right, seen from front, hair arranged in coils with jewels on crown of head behind stephane, front hair drawn over high comb with aigret / PIETAS • AVGVST •, Matidia as Pietas standing facing, head left, placing her hands on heads of Sabina and Matidia the Younger both standing standing facing her on either side. RIC II (Trajan) 759. Calicó 1157. Magnificent portrait in fine style. Flashes of orange-reddish toning throughout.

Ex Gorny & Mosch, Auction 207 (October 2012), lot 630 (realized \$142,284).

Salonia Matidia was the daughter of Gaius Salonius Matidius Patruinus and Ulpia Marciana, and the only niece of the emperor Trajan who, having no children of his own, displayed the greatest affection for her and she often accompanied him on his travels. In addition to her close connection to Trajan, Matidia shared a mutual fondness for the future emperor Hadrian, who she permitted to marry her youngest daughter, Sabina. When Matidia died in AD 119, her funeral oration was delivered by the now emperor, Hadrian, as Trajan had died two years earlier.

This coin has been issued a photo-certificate by NGC. It may be sent in for encapsulation after the auction at the request of the buyer, free of charge. E-mail SamS@HA.com if you would like to utilize this option.







Mint State Fine Style Hadrian Travel Series Aureus

30106 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (20mm, 7.27 gm, 6h). NGC (photo-certificate) MS 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 134-138. HADRIANVS-AVG COS III P P, bareheaded, draped bust of Hadrian left, seen from behind / No legend, Nilus reclining right, half draped, cornucopia cradled in left arm, reed in right hand and resting arm on rocks over which water flows; hippopotamus walking right with mouth open toward two reeds in background, crocodile advancing left amid waves on river embankment below. RIC II 314. Calicó 1165. Kent-Himer 284 (this coin). A truly splendid example of this highly attractive travel issue, the reverse die of extraordinary artistry.

Ex ESR Collection (Hess-Leu 23, 15 October 1963), lot 173.

Hadrian's career of traveling the length and breadth of the Roman Empire culminated in an extended visit to Egypt in AD 130-131, accompanied by a vast entourage that included his wife Sabina and his young protégé and lover, the handsome Bithynian Antinous. During a barge trip up the Nile, Antinous fell overboard and drowned, plunging the emperor into extravagant grief. The incident is shrouded in mystery, with some gossips suggesting that the youth had sacrificed himself in some strange ritual to restore Hadrian's failing health. Whatever the manner of death, Hadrian ordained that Antinous be deified and worshipped as a god, not by the Roman Senate or people, but by the Greek denizens of the Empire who held a more sympathetic view of their emperor's "forbidden love." Hadrian finally returned from his travels in circa AD 132 and retired to his lavishly decorated villa at Tivoli, where Egypt and the Nile were given special prominence. His famous Travel Series of coins was struck during his final years, perhaps as a personal remembrance of his imperial wanderings. This remarkable aureus boasts an astonishing reverse depiction of the river god Nilus surrounded by the fauna of Egypt, rendered in the highest artistry of the age. Unusually, the reverse bears no legend, leaving the engraver's work to speak for itself.

This coin has been issued a photo-certificate by NGC. It may be sent in for encapsulation after the auction at the request of the buyer, free of charge. E-mail SamS@HA.com if you would like to utilize this option.



30107 Hadrian (AD 117-138). AV aureus (19mm, 7.15 gm, 7h). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5, Fine Style, edge filing. Rome, AD 118. IMP CAE-SAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Hadrian right, seen from front / P M TR P COS II, Salus enthroned left, patera in right hand to feed snake coiled around altar at left; SALVS AVG in exergue. RIC II 46. Calicó 1368 (this coin). High-relief early bust portrait in fine style is handsomely displayed on lightly toned surfaces.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman. Ex Stack's Bowers Galleries (& Ponterio), Sale 174 - NYINC (11 January 2013), lot 5011.





Brilliant Choice Mint State Pius Aureus

30108 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (18mm, 7.27 gm, 6h). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, AD 156-157. ANTONINVS AVGPIVS P P IMP II, laureate bust of Antoninus Pius right, drapery on left shoulder / TR POT-XX-COS IIII, Victory, draped, advancing left, wreath in extended right hand, cradling palm frond in left arm. RIC III 266a. Calicó 1676. A sparkling gem with strong strike and cartwheel luster.



30109 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (17mm, 7.26 gm, 5h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 158-159. ANTONINVS AVG-PIVS P P TR P XXII, laureate bust of Antoninus Pius right, drapery on left shoulder / VOTA VI-GENNALIA, Antoninus Pius, togate, standing facing, veiled head left, sacrificing from patera in right hand over tripod at left, scroll in left hand; COS IIII in exergue. RIC III 295 var. (laureate only). Calicó 1718 (same). Extremely rare - this coin is the only example found in sales archives. Unusual smaller and thicker flan, but the dies appear to have been prepared for flans of around this size as the portrait and legends are of a more compact nature than the typical Antoninus aureus.

Ex Numismatica Ars Classica, Auction 52 (7 October 2009), lot 448. Starting Bid: \$3,000



30110 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (20mm, 7.41 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 3/5. Rome, AD 150-151. IMP CAES T AEL HADR ANTO-NINVS AVG PIVS P P, bare head of Antoninus Pius right / TR P-OT XIIII-COS IIII, Pax standing facing, head left, olive branch downward in right hand, scepter in left; PAX below. RIC III 200a. Calicó 1588. An absolutely lovely coin, crisply struck and fully lustrous with radiant flow lines.

The reverse figure of Pax (Peace) holding an olive branch perfectly characterizes the reign of this wise, just and clement emperor, whose era witnessed the peak of the Pax Romana.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30111 Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161). AV aureus (18mm, 6.57 gm, 6h). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5, edge filed. Rome, AD 148-149. ANTONINVS AVG-PIVS P P TR P XII, laureate, draped bust of Antoninus Pius right, seen from behind / COS-IIII •, Aequitas standing facing, head left, scales in right hand, cradling cornucopia in left arm. RIC III 177f. Calicó 1505c. Subdued luster with a gentle portrait of this long-reigning emperor.

Reserve: \$7,000



Masterpiece of Faustina Jr. as Princess in Fine Style

30112 Faustina Junior, daughter of Antoninus Pius (Augusta, AD 147-175/6). AV aureus (18mm, 7.27 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 149-152. FAVSTINAE-AVG PII AVG FIL, draped bust of the young Faustina Junior right, seen from front, hair waved and rolled into double bun coiled at back, wound through with band of pearls and held in place with hair band / V-E-NVS, Venus standing facing, head left, apple in right hand, rudder in left, around which a dolphin is entwined. RIC III (Antoninus Pius) 517c. Calicó 2097d. Deeply struck in high relief from dies of exquisite style.

The younger Faustina is here presented as a princess (a term derived from the Latin princeps, "first man"), having just been named Augusta (Empress) by the Senate as an homage to her father, Antoninus Pius. In this role she replaced her mother, Faustina Senior, who had died in AD 141. She was about 20 at the time of her elevation and had been married to Marcus Aurelius Caesar, the heir apparent, for four years. The die engraver, an artist of exceptional talent, has captured her in the full bloom of her youth and beauty, with an elegant hairstyle that would be closely copied 15 centuries later by the ladies of the Napoleonic court. The reverse figure of Venus is also beautifully modeled, with her voluptuous curves quite evident beneath her voluminous stola; the dainty manner in which she holds the apple also shows the engraver's eye for telling detail.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30113 Faustina Junior, daughter of Antoninus Pius (Augusta, AD 147-175/6). AV aureus (19mm, 7.28 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 4/5 - 4/5. Rome, ca. AD 147-161. FAVSTINA AVG-PII AVG FIL, draped bust of Faustina Junior right, seen from front, hair waved and coiled at back of head in chignon / CONCORDIA, dove standing right on ground line, wings closed. RIC III (Antoninus Pius) 503a. Calicó 2045. Lustrous surfaces with radiant flow lines on the obverse.







Gem Mint State Lucius Verus Gold Aureus in Fine Style

Lucius Verus (AD 161-169). AV aureus (18mm, 7.34 gm, 6h). NGC Gem MS 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Rome, December AD 163-December AD 164. • L • VERVS AVG-ARMENIACVS, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Lucius Verus right, seen from behind / TR P IIII • IMP II COS II, Victory, half-draped, standing right, placing on a palm tree a shield inscribed VIC/AVG. RIC III (Marcus Aurelius) 525. Calicó 2177. Well struck from fresh dies of the finest style of the era, with needle-sharp detail and full, blazing luster throughout.

When Antoninus Pius died in March, AD 161, Marcus Aurelius insisted that the Senate also grant his adoptive brother Lucius Verus the title of Augustus, for the first time giving the Empire two theoretically coequal rulers. Marcus had ample experience of government and was widely known to possess the sober qualities of an admirable emperor; Lucius, however, was thought of as a pleasure-loving lightweight. It has been theorized that Marcus intended Verus to serve as the handsome "public face" of the government while he himself retained most of the actual duties. The arrangement was immediately put to the test in AD 162, when the Parthians attacked Rome's eastern provinces. Lucius traveled eastward at the head of a large legionary task force to repulse the invasion and restore order, while Marcus remained in Rome. Rome's top generals served Lucius well and the Parthians were quickly expelled from Armenia, winning him the title Armeniacus. The following year, Roman forces counter-invaded and captured the Parthian capital of Ctesiphon; Lucius was granted the title Parthicus Maximus. He received a hero's welcome in Rome in AD 166 and basked in the glow of a triumph. In many ways this could be viewed as the high-water mark of Roman history, as the returning legions brought with them a virulent plague that rapidly spread throughout the Empire and decimated the population, contributing to the troubles that followed in rapid succession.

Reserve: \$25,000





'Star' Choice Mint State Lucius Verus Aureus

30115 Lucius Verus (AD 161-169). AV aureus (20mm, 7.29 gm, 12h). NGC Choice MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, December AD 166-December AD 167. L VERVS AVG-ARM PARTH MAX, bareheaded, cuirassed bust of Lucius Verus right, seen from behind / TR P VII • IMP IIII COS III, Victory advancing left, wreath upward in right hand, cradling palm on left arm. RIC III (Marcus Aurelius) 572. Calicó 2196. Well struck from artistic and realistic dies with full details showcased on lustrous surfaces.

Reserve: \$20,000





Choice Mint State Commodus Gold Aureus with 1909 Provenance

30116 Commodus (AD 177-192). AV aureus (20mm, 7.25 gm, 6h). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5. Rome, AD 192. L • AEL • AVREL • CO-MM • AVG P FEL, laureate, draped bust of Commodus right, seen from behind / LIB AVG VIII P M TR P XVII COS VII P P, Liberalitas standing facing, head left, coin counter in right hand, cornucopia in left. RIC III 239a. Calicó 2281 (these dies). A superb gem with full cartwheel luster and outstanding pedigree.

Private sale, Freeman & Sear, December 2004. Ex Arthur Bally-Herzog (1849-1912) Collection, (Münzen und Medaillen AG, Auction 93, 16 December 2003), lot 197; Sir John Evans (1823-1908) Collection, (Rollin & Feuardent, 26-27 May 1909), lot 164, to Spink & Son.

This aureus presents us with a splendid image of one of Rome's most dissolute rulers, Commodus, who is credited by Edward Gibbon with nearly single-handedly instigating the Fall of the Roman Empire. He was not alone in this assessment: The Roman historian Dio Cassius said the accession of Commodus marked the Empire's descent "from a kingdom of gold to one of iron and rust." Certainly other factors were at work, but Commodus' own personal qualities, a strange mixture of indolence and megalomania, played a crucial role in this decline. The polar opposite of Marcus Aurelius, his reserved, dutiful father, Commodus indulged his every whim while leaving the administration of Rome to a succession of corrupt favorites. After the execution of his last such vizier in AD 190, he lost all sense of control and launched a nonstop orgy of self-indulgence which all but bankrupted the Empire. His assassination on New Year's Day, AD 192 opened a Pandora's Box of civil war from which the Empire never fully recovered. Nevertheless, Roman art reached an astounding peak during this era, as witnessed by the many baroque portraits of Commodus and his often beautiful coinage, as seen here.

Reserve: \$25,000





Parthian Campaign Victory Celebration

30117 Septimius Severus (AD 193-211). AV aureus (20mm, 7.21 gm, 5h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 202-210. SEVERVS-PIVS AVG, laureate head of Septimius Severus right / VICTORIA PARTHICA MAXIMA, Victory advancing left, wreath upward in right hand, palm cradled on left arm. RIC IV, Part I, 297. Calicó 2567. Brilliant, lustrous surfaces with some hints of orange toning on the reverse.

Ex Roma Numismatica, Auction 3 (31 March 2012), lot 500 (realized \$47,946).

The Severan Parthian campaign ended in AD 198 with the capture of the capital, Ctesiphon. Septimius was named imperator for the eleventh time and received the title Parthicus Maximus and elevated to co-augustus, his son, Caracalla, who had campaigned with him. A series of coinage was issued over the next few years, celebrating the victory with reverse types and legends which include references to Parthica in various forms. A triumphal arch was also erected in Rome in AD 203.





Choice Mint State 'Star' Unpublished Imitative Severan Aureus

30118 Imitative issue of Septimius Severus (AD 193-211). AV aureus (19mm, 7.17 gm, 5h). NGC Choice MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Possibly struck in India, ca. AD 193-211. IMPER • AE L • SEPTI-SEVER • PERT III, laureate head of Septimius Severus right / P • MI PT I-I P VIII-COS NIA VII, Victory advancing left, wreath upward in right hand, trophy cradled on left arm. C -. BMC -. RIC -. Calicó -. An apparently unique and unrecorded type. A stunningly beautiful, crisply struck and perfectly preserved example with full mint bloom.

The style of this coin has all of the hallmarks of an official issue - a superb portrait in the style of the mint of Emesa or Laodicea ad Mare, overall well-executed legend forms and a flan that could easily pass for any Roman product. What gives the coin away as a contemporary imitation are the blundered legends. The obverse attempts variations on those on official issues with IMPER being a longer form of IMP; AE L missing the initial letter of the usual CAE L; SEPTI being one letter longer than the usual SEPT; SEVER expanding the typical SEV by two letters; PERT is fully correct; and III possibly referring to consul tertium (although consul secundum would have correct for the period) or perhaps imperator for the third time (relating to the beginning of the legend). Looking at the mint of Emesa, there are issues minted in AD 195 with the obverse legend IMP CAE L SEP SEV PERT AVG COS II, thus a possible candidate for a prototype. The reverse legend, however, is quite a bit more blundered. There are not any obvious prototypes from the eastern mints with a dated reverse legend, although the Victory advancing left with wreath and trophy type was used to celebrate the Severan victory over the inhabitants of Arabia and Adiabene against his rival there - Pescennius Niger - gaining the title of imperator three times. If the Arab-Adiab issues were the prototype for this coin, that would place the likely mint date of this coin to AD 195-197 (Rome) or up to 198 (Laodicea) if it was to circulate at the same time the official issues were struck. The portrait certainly supports a date in the early reign, even though the reverse legend has nonsensical later reign VIII and VII designations.

Reserve: \$20,000







1899 Pedigreed 'Star' Macrinus Aureus

30119 Macrinus (AD 217-218). AV aureus (20mm, 6.80 gm, 5h). NGC (photo-certificate) Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 218. IMP C M OPEL SEV-MACRINVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Macrinus right with older features and longer beard, seen from behind / LIBERALITAS-AVG, Macrinus and Diadumenian seated left on platform in curule chairs, Dacian bodyguard standing left behind holding falx, Liberalitas standing left before holding coin counter and cornucopia, small figure of citizen ascending stairs before to receive largesse. RIC IV, Part II, 79. BMCRE 71 (this coin). Cohen 43. Calicó 2947. Extremely rare. A magnificent specimen, fully lustrous and struck in high relief from dies of fine style.

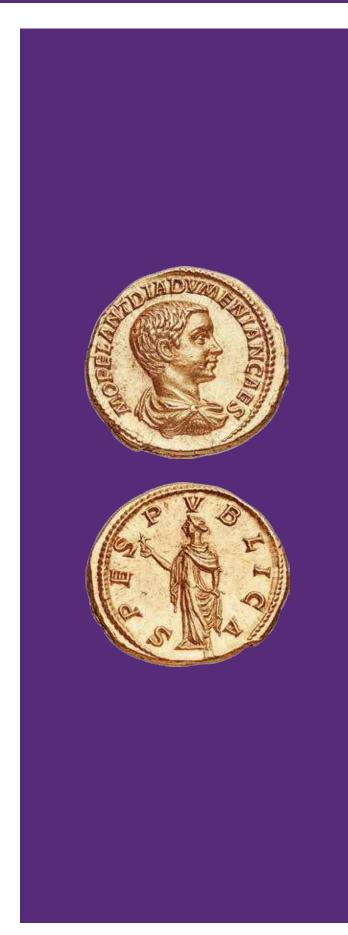
Ex Shoshana Collection (Heritage Auctions, Long Beach 3018, 5 September 2012), lot 20321; Metropolitan Museum of Art I (Sotheby's, 10 November 1972), lot 154; from the J. H. Durkee Bequest (1899).

Macrinus was born in Mauritania around the year AD 165. Though he is described as a dark-skinned Moor, his family was upper middle-class and he received an education that enabled him to rise high as a bureaucrat during the reign of Septimius Severus. Caracalla made Macrinus praetorian prefect, an equestrian post second only to the emperor in executive power. In AD 216, Macrinus accompanied Caracalla on a campaign against the Parthians. While the emperor was visiting a temple near Carrhae, Macrinus learned that a letter implicating him in a plot was about to be delivered to Caracalla. Acting quickly, he arranged for Caracalla to be murdered by one of his own bodyguards. Macrinus proclaimed his innocence and convinced the army leadership proclaim him emperor on April 11, AD 217. The Senate in Rome was delighted to be rid of the hated Caracalla, and while they looked down on Macrinus, they were willing to give him a chance. Hoping to disengage the army and return to Rome, Macrinus attempted a peace agreement with the Parthians, but sensing weakness, they massed their armies and forced Macrinus to grant them large bribes and reparations. To the Roman soldiers, this smelled like defeat, and Macrinus worsened matters by revoking the large pay increase Caracalla had granted them. The discontent persuaded Caracalla's wealthy and influential aunt, Julia Maesa, to bribe the Roman garrison of Emesa in Syria to proclaim her 13-year-old grandson, Elagabalus, as emperor on May 15, AD 218. Macrinus did not at first take the revolt seriously, but when other soldiers joined in, he marshaled his loyal legions and met the rebels at a village near Antioch on June 8. With his troops on the verge of victory, Macrinus suddenly lost heart and fled the field. His disgusted soldiers switched sides and declared their support for Elagabalus. Disguised as a courier, Macrinus traveled across Asia Minor and nearly made it to Europe, but he was captured in Chalcedon and summarily executed. His son met a similar fate en route to exile in Parthia.

This remarkable aureus bears a fine portrait wearing a long beard in imitation of his idol, Marcus Aurelius. The reverse depicts Macrinus during a cash distribution to the citizenry in an effort to improve his popularity. If he had instead issued more gold to his soldiers, his reign might have lasted longer.

This coin has been issued a photo-certificate by NGC. It may be sent in for encapsulation after the auction at the request of the buyer, free of charge. E-mail SamS@HA.com if you would like to utilize this option.

ROMAN IMPERIAL







Exceptionally Rare Diadumenian 'Star' Gold Aureus in Fine Style

30120 Diadumenian, as Caesar (AD 217-218). AV aureus (19mm, 7.22 gm, 1h). NGC (photo-certificate) Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 218. M OPEL ANT DIADVMENIAN CAES, bareheaded, draped and cuirassed bust of Diadumenian right, seen from behind / SPES PVBLICA, Spes walking left, flower upward in right hand, raising folds of her skirt with left. RIC IV, Part II, 115. Calicó 2984a. Extremely well-struck with high-relief obverse from realistic dies of fine style.

The Hunter Collection (Goldberg Pre-Long Beach Auction, 5 February 2013), lot 4176; Michael F. Price Collection (Stack's, 3 December 1996), lot 226; Sotheby Hunt Sale (June 1990), lot 141; Leu 25 (23 April 1980), lot 367; Platt Hall Collection (Glendining's, 1950), lot 1767; Sir Arthur Evans Collection (Ars Classica 3, 1922), lot 106; Karnak find.

At the tender age of eight, Marcus Opellius Diadumenianus was acclaimed Caesar and heir apparent to his father, Macrinus, who had engineered a coup against the Emperor Caracalla in April, AD 217. Both father and son had accompanied the Roman Army to the eastern frontier to prosecute Caracalla's Parthian war, and so Diadumenian's elevation took place at the Syrian city of Zeugma. At the same time, he was given the additional name Antoninus, Caracalla's formal name, in an attempt to mollify the soldiers and conceal Macrinus's role in his predecessor's murder. By all accounts, Diadumenian was a handsome lad of good character who might have made an excellent ruler had he ever exercised true power. But it was not to be, for Macrinus' regime began to crumble almost immediately. He lingered in the East too many months trying to disengage the army from the Parthian war, and his inadequacies as a general and willingness to negotiate with the enemy soon set the soldiers to grumbling. In May of AD 218, a sizeable legionary force stationed at Emesa in Syria revolted and proclaimed Caracalla's 13-year-old cousin Elagabalus as emperor. Macrinus responded by raising Diadumenian to the rank of Augustus and promising the Praetorian Guard an accession bonus of 20,000 sesterces per man. But the rebel forces were victorious outside the walls of Antioch on June 8, and the rest of Macrinus' army abruptly switched sides. Before fleeing to the north, Macrinus entrusted his son to some loyal officers with instructions to deliver him to the Parthian court for safekeeping. Within a few days, both father and son had been intercepted and summarily executed, bringing their 14-month interlude in the Severan dynasty to an end.

This superb aureus was struck in Rome soon after Diadumenian's elevation to the rank of Caesar, perhaps in celebration of his ninth birthday in September, AD 217. The reverse depicts Spes, the Roman personification of Hope. Aurei of Diadumenian are rarely encountered. Probably less than 20 of all types are recorded, making this an important rarity in the series.

This coin has been issued a photo-certificate by NGC. It may be sent in for encapsulation after the auction at the request of the buyer, free of charge. E-mail SamS@HA.com if you would like to utilize this option.

Starting Bid: \$100,000



Brilliant Mint State Severus Alexander Aureus

30121 Severus Alexander (AD 222-235). AV aureus (20mm, 5.84 gm, 7h). NGC Choice MS 5/5 - 5/5, Fine Style. Rome, AD 230. IMP SEV ALE-XAND AVG, laureate bust of Severus Alexander right, slight drapery on left shoulder / P M TR P VIIII-CO-S-III P P, emperor as Romulus, radiate, wearing tunic and sagum (military cloak), walking right, transverse spear in right hand, trophy in left over shoulder. RIC IV, Part II, 103. Calicó 3121. Glowingly lustrous surfaces with strong flow lines evident around the rims.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30122 Severus Alexander (AD 222-235). AV aureus (20mm, 6.58 gm, 12h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 226. IMP C M AVR SEV-ALEXAND AVG, laureate, draped bust of Severus Alexander right, seen from behind / P M TR P V COS II P P, emperor standing facing, head left, sacrificing from patera in right hand over lit altar at left, scepter in left hand. RIC IV, Part II, 54. Calicó 3107. Gleaming, lustrous surfaces with a high-relief obverse portrait and exceptionally detailed reverse.

The reign of Severus Alexander presents the last relatively tranquil interlude before the mid-third century storm swept away the Pax Romana. Handsome and affable, the youth was really never more than a figurehead ruler, first for his grandmother, the formidable Julia Maesa, and then, after her death in AD 225/6, for his mother Julia Mamaea. As long as the Empire remained at peace, the arrangement worked relatively well; the government functioned smoothly and prosperity reigned. Later generations would view Alexander's reign as the last episode of a Golden Age and imbued him with all the attributes of an Ideal Prince. This rare and beautiful gold aureus was struck early in Alexander's reign and shows him more mature, yet still youthful, during his 18th year.

ROMAN IMPERIAL







Brilliant Mint State Postumus Aureus

30123 Postumus (Gallo-Roman Emperor, AD 260-269). AV aureus (21mm, 6.41 gm, 6h). NGC (photo-certificate) MS 5/5 - 3/5. Lugdunum, AD 262. IMP C POSTV-MVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Postumus right, seen from front / MINE-R-FAVTR, Minerva advancing left, palm branch upward in right hand, spear and shield in left. RIC V, Part II, 29. Schulte 41A/42 (O21/R29, this coin). Sondermann -. Elmer 309. Sharply struck and well centered with excellent portrait.

Ex Jean Elsen, Auction 125 (13 June 2015), lot 408 (realized \$281,700).

During the chaos of an invasion by the Alemanni and Franks, Postumus, serving as a governor of Germania for Gallienus, was declared emperor. His first act after stemming the Germanic attack was to seize Cologne and kill Saloninus, the son of Gallienus. Postumus went on to seize control of Britain, Gaul, Spain, and Germany. Unlike other usurpers of the chaotic age, he made no attempt to march on Rome and was content to reign his secessionist realm as a "Roman Empire of the Gauls." The new state had its own Senate, legions and Praetorian guard. Effective at repelling both barbarian attacks and the attempts by Gallienus to reclaim the lost provinces, was finally killed by his own troops when he forbade them from plundering the city of Mainz. The unusual reverse type of Minervae fautrici shows the goddess in her guise as the partisan or protectress.

This coin has been issued a photo-certificate by NGC. It may be sent in for encapsulation after the auction at the request of the buyer, free of charge. E-mail SamS@HA.com if you would like to utilize this option.

Starting Bid: \$100,000







Choice 'Star' Probus Gold Aureus

30124 Probus (AD 276-282). AV aureus (21mm, 5.68 gm, 6h). NGC (photo-certificate) Choice AU★ 5/5 - 5/5. Antioch, 1st officina, ca. late AD 280-early AD 281. IMP C M AVR-PROBVS AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Probus right, seen from behind / VICTORIAE AVG, Victory in biga galloping right, whip in right hand, reins in left; A below. RIC V, Part II, 918. Well-centered and sharply struck with just the lightest wear on the beard. Attractive cabinet toning.

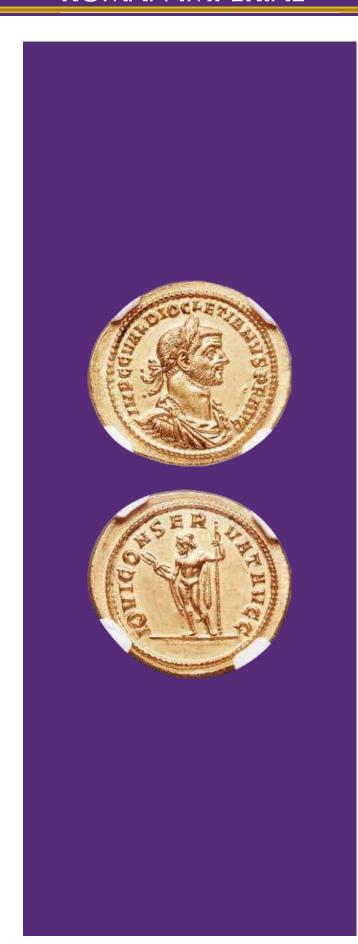
Ex Metropolitan Museum of Art (Sotheby's, November 1972), lot 204.

Marcus Aurelius Probus was one of a series of tough military men from the Balkan provinces who rescued the Roman Empire from certain destruction in the late third century. Born in Sirmium in AD 232, he was the son of a peasant gardener who entered the army as a teenager and rose steadily through the ranks in a time of near constant warfare against invading barbarian war bands. By AD 276, he had achieved command of the Roman field armies in Syria and Egypt and was well-positioned to seize the throne when the elderly emperor Tacitus died. With the eastern frontiers secure, Probus hurried to Rome and won the approval of the Senate before setting off for Gaul to confront the Goths, Franks and Alemanni in succession. He crushed attempted invasions and even led his army across the Rhine to stage punitive raids in barbarian territory. Having dealt with the barbarians, Probus faced revolts by the Roman usurpers Proculus, Bonosus and Saturninus and put down each in turn. Despite years of frenzied military activity, Probus also found time to put his army to work repairing irrigation canals, roads, walls, and other infrastructure, as well as encouraging viticulture in war-ravaged Gaul. He wistfully hoped for such a profound universal peace that all armies could be disbanded. After celebrating a well-deserved triumph in Rome in AD 282, Probus departed for the Danube to prepare for a long-planned invasion of Persia. He paused at Sirmium to supervise a land reclamation project, but word soon arrived that the troops of Gaul, tired of digging ditches, had revolted and declared their general Carus as emperor. Before Probus could respond effectively, the mutiny spread through his own troops. Probus sought refuge in a guard tower, but the mutineers forced their way in and butchered him. So dangerous were the times that even an emperor as capable as Probus could not escape a grisly and undeserved death.

The coinage of Probus is varied and interesting, particularly for the wide variety of obverse bust types he employed. The reverse of this beautiful aureus likely celebrates a victory over the revolt of Saturninus in AD 280-281.

This coin has been issued a photo-certificate by NGC. It may be sent in for encapsulation after the auction at the request of the buyer, free of charge. E-mail SamS@HA.com if you would like to utilize this option.

ROMAN IMPERIAL



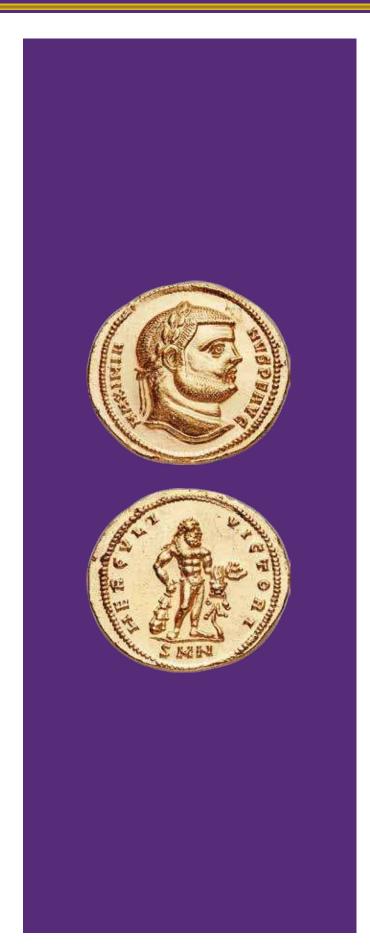


Ex Numismatic Fine Arts Mint State Aureus

30125 Diocletian (AD 284-305). AV aureus (22mm, 5.12 gm, 6h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Rome, AD 286. IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS P F AVG, laureate, draped and cuirassed bust of Diocletian right, seen from front / IOVI CONSER-VAT AVGG, Jupiter standing facing, head left, nude but for chlamys spread behind, thunderbolt in right hand, scepter in left. RIC V, Part II, 134. Calicó 4463a. Crisply struck on a massive flan, offering ample space for full beading on both sides.

Ex Numismatic Fine Arts, Auction XXV (November 1990), lot 470.

Although he reached the Roman throne via the path of coup and civil war, Diocletian turned out to be a far-sighted statesman of rare ability. Achieving undisputed power in AD 285, he came in with a detailed blueprint for Roman revival. Recognizing the task of governing the Empire had grown too great for one man, he divided supreme power with three old military colleagues and devised a formula for renewing this "Tetrarchy" every 20 years. The arrangement worked surprisingly well and by AD 300 the ceaseless revolts and civil wars that had nearly destroyed the Roman Empire over the latter third century had stopped, allowing Roman economic life to slowly and painfully recover. His many reforms included a complete revamp of the Roman coinage system. This aureus, struck at the very outset of his reign, retains the style, fabric and weight (about 4.75 grams) fixed by Aurelian in AD 275, about 1/70th of a Roman pound. In AD 293, Diocletian increased the weight of the aureus to 1/60th of a pound (about 5.4 grams), and at the same time introduced an entirely new coin of good silver, the argenteus. The imagery of his coinage continued to stress the role of Jupiter as his personal "protector" (IOVI CONSERVAT), while his colleague Maximian adopted Hercules as his patron, thus creating two Imperial "houses," the Jovian and Herculean.





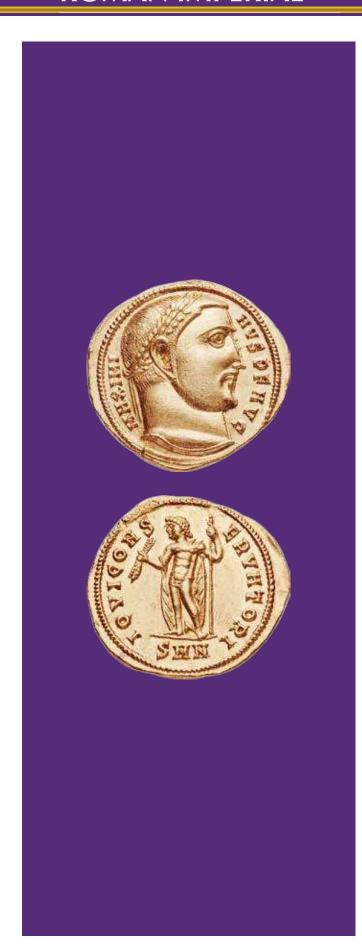


Proof-like Hercules Aureus with Apples of Hesperides

30126 Maximian, first reign (AD 286-305). AV aureus (19mm, 5.37 gm, 12h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 3/5, scratches. Nicomedia, ca. AD 294. MAXIMIA-NVS P F AVG, laureate head of Maximian right / HERCVLI-VICTORI, Hercules standing facing, head right, apples in left hand with lion-skin draped over arm, leaning on club grounded club in right; SMN in exergue. RIC VI 3. Calicó 4667a var. (Hercules without apples). Incredibly powerful and artistic style of Hercules on the reverse. Bright and flashy surfaces with some scattered very small deposits and light scratches in the fields.

Among the grand designs of Diocletian was an effort to restore the Roman religion to its former prominence. Toward this end, each of the ruling Tetrarchs was assigned to a "house" corresponding to the Roman deities Jupiter and Hercules, with Diocletian himself representing the former and his co-Augustus Maximian as the latter. Diocletian thus became the supreme ruler, while Maximian became his facilitator and "man of action." The obverse portrait of this astonishing aureus of Maximian, from the mint of Nicomedia, is in the later homogenous style typical of the Tetrarchic Era, while the reverse depicts Hercules with his signature acoutrements of lion-skin and club, but also holding the Apples of the Hesperides, the eleventh of his Twelve Labors.

ROMAN IMPERIAL





Bold Maximinus Daza Pagan Aureus

30127 Maximinus II (AD 310-313). AV aureus (19mm, 5.32 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5. Nicomedia, AD 310-311. MAXIMI-NVS PF AVG, laureate head of Maximinus II right / IOVI CONS-ERVATO-RI, Jupiter standing facing, head left, nude but for chlamys hanging behind, thunderbolt in right hand, scepter in left; SMN in exergue. RIC VI 63. Calicó 5015. Well-centered and strongly struck with flashy, lustrous surfaces.

Ex The New York Sale IV (17 January 2002), lot 400.

Maximinus II Daza ("The Dacian"), nephew of Galerius, was serving in the imperial bodyguard in AD 305 when his uncle plucked him from obscurity and elevated him to the rank of Caesar in the Second Tetrarchy. Once established in power in his territories of Egypt and Syria, Daza seems not to have impressed his uncle greatly, for he was passed over for promotion twice in the chaotic years AD 306-309. In AD 310, he took matters into his own hands by having his troops proclaim him Augustus, setting him against four other Augusti (Galerius, Licinius, Constantine and the rebel Maxentius) and making a shambles of Diocletian's carefully constructed tetrarchic system. After Galerius' death in AD 311, Daza cast himself in his uncle's mold as the defender of paganism and a persecutor of Christianity, placing him in opposition to Constantine and Licinius, who favored religious toleration. After Constantine crushed Maxentius in AD 312, Daza attempted to do the same to Licinius, invading Thrace the following year with a sizeable force of 70,000. But his long forced marches exhausted his troops and the outnumbered army of Licinius won a resounding victory at the Battle of Tzirallum in AD 313. Daza fled the field dressed as a slave, but soon died either of disease or by his own hand. His rule had been harsh and his subjects welcomed Licinius as a liberator. Christians in particular reviled Daza as the last great Roman persecutor.





30128 Licinius I (AD 308-324). AV aureus (19.5mm, 5.30 gm, 6h). NGC MS 5/5 - 4/5. Siscia, ca. AD 316. LICINI-VS P F AVG, laureate head of Licinius I right / IOVI CONSE-RVATORI AVG, Jupiter standing facing, head left, Victory on globe right in right hand, scepter in left; eagle standing left, head right with wreath in beak at feet to left, X in right field, SIS in exergue. Unpublished reverse legend variant of RIC VII 18. Calicó-cf. 5120 for same with Jupiter holding thunderbolt. Bright, flashy surfaces with excellent strike and details.

Gaius Valerius Licinianus Licinius was born in the early AD 260s. Like many other young men of low birth, he joined the Roman Army and rose quickly through the ranks. During his career he befriended Galerius, who became Caesar in AD 293, and then Augustus upon Diocletian's retirement in AD 305. At the Conference of Carnuntum in November, AD 308, Galerius appointed him as Augustus in place of the deceased Severus II, thus leapfrogging the legitimate Caesars Constantine I and Maximinus II. The death of Galerius in AD 311 left four men claiming the supreme title of Augustus: Licinius in the Balkans, Maxentius in Italy, Constantine I in Gaul and Britain, and Maximinus II in Asia Minor and Egypt. Another round of civil wars in AD 312-313 saw Constantine defeat Maxentius and Licinius victorious over Maximinus. Licinius launched a massacre of all potential rivals, including Maximinus' children, Galerius' son, and Diocletian's daughter. Yet he grudgingly accepted Constantine's edict of toleration toward Christians and came to a modus vivendi with his western counterpart. Tensions rose, with a final civil war erupting in AD 324. Constantine landed a series of crushing blows, and Licinius retreated with the remnants of his army to Nicomedia for a final stand. His wife Constantia intervened and negotiated an honorable surrender. Constantine at first allowed him to retire to Thessalonica, but executed him in AD 325. Although Licinius was a competent soldier and administrator, his many murders paint him as an unattractive character. The image of Jupiter on the reverse of this aureus shows his devotion to the traditional gods of Rome, while in the West Constantine's coinage was already beginning to show Christian influence.

Starting Bid: \$6,000



Rare Constantine the Great Miliarense

30129 Constantine I (AD 307-337). AR light miliarense (21mm, 4.29 gm, 12h). NGC AU 4/5 - 3/5. Constantinople, 1st officina, AD 336. CONSTANTI-NVS MAX AVG, rosette-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantine I right, seen from front / VIRTVS-EXERCITVS, soldier standing facing, helmeted head right, inverted spear in right hand, resting left hand on grounded shield; CONSA in exergue. RIC VII 131. Deep toning on solid flan, raised areas of metal on both sides, likely from an improperly prepared alloy.

From the Collection of a Philhellene. Ex Sotheby's (7 March 1996), lot 219

Like Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar, Constantine the Great profoundly transformed the world during his 31 years of rule. By embracing Christianity, he gave the Roman world a new faith which provided the foundations for the medieval and modern worlds. By moving the capital of the Empire from Rome to Constantinople, he established the groundwork for the Byzantine millennium that followed. His abilities as a military leader and administrator solidified the fourth century Roman revival. Among his many reforms was an overhaul of Roman gold coinage, undertaken circa AD 312-313. The venerable gold aureus, which had seen its weight fluctuate wildly over the past century, was replaced by a new gold coin called the solidus, fixed at 1/72nd of a Roman pound, and the silver unit called the siliqua, valued at 1/96th Roman pound. Several rare silver unit mulitples were also introduced, this light miliarense being an example and valued at 1/72nd Roman pound. This impressive silver coin exemplifies the return to more realistic portraiture, from the homogenous art style of the Tetrarchic Era. Although in lower relief, the diademed bust of Constantine (another innovation, the diadem was once worn by Hellenistic monarchs as an expression of divine kingship) is very much in the style of Trajan's coinage of 200 years before.

ROMAN IMPERIAL



Choice 'Star' Gold Solidus from Sirmium

30130 Constantius II (AD 337-361). AV solidus (21mm, 4.51 gm, 7h). NGC Choice AU★ 5/5 - 4/5. Sirmium, AD 351-355. FL IVL CON-STAN-TIVS PERP AVG, pearl-diademed, helmeted, and cuirassed bust of Constantius II facing, head slightly right, spear in right hand over shoulder, shield in left decorated with horseman motif / GLORIA REI-PVBLICAE, Roma enthroned facing, head right, spear in left hand, and Constantinopolis enthroned left, scepter in left hand, jointly holding between them with their right hands a shield inscribed VOT/XXX/MVLT/XXXX/•; pellet within crescent SIRM in exergue. RIC VIII 9. Cohen 112. Depeyrot 7/1. A remarkably detailed facing bust with some pleasing scattered light toning on lustrous surfaces.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman. Ex Andre Constantine Dimitriadis Collection (Heritage Auctions, CICF 3032, 10 April 2014), lot 23369; Spink (London, January 1987), lot 344.

The armored three-quarter facing bust type seen on this solidus was an innovation by Constantius II that became an archetype for Late Roman and Byzantine coinage struck at Eastern mints. Later die engravers took less care to produce a distinctive portrait, however, and from the later fourth century forward the imperial busts became generic and virtually interchangeable.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Lustrous Julian II Gold Solidus

30131 Julian II 'The Philosopher' (AD 360-363). AV solidus (21mm, 4.51 gm, 7h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 3/5, scuffs. Sirmium, AD 361-363. FL CL IVLIA-NVS P F AVG, pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Julian II right, seen from front, with slight beard / VIRTVS EXERCITVS ROMANORVM, soldier advancing right, helmeted head left, trophy in left hand over shoulder, grasping with right hand the hair of a small captive kneeling right, hands bound behind back; * SIRM wreath in exergue. RIC VIII 96. Fully lustrous with magnificent portrait. Scuff on reverse across part of legend.

From the Collection of a Philhellene. Ex Triton I (2 December 1997), lot 1716.

Late in AD 359, Constantius ordered Julian to send a third of his army to the Eastern front to help fight the Persians. Instead, Julian's legions revolted and proclaimed him Augustus. A full-scale civil war was avoided by Constantius' timely death in AD 361. Now sole emperor, Julian brought his reform-minded administration to Constantinople and tried to strip the Christian church of its privileged position while restoring Paganism to official favor. He ran into stiff resistance and even ridicule at all levels, to which his touchy personality responded poorly. Perhaps seeking to get away from his domestic troubles, he embarked on a massive invasion of Persia in AD 363. At first victorious, his army soon suffered Persian scorched earth tactics and found itself surrounded, without resupply, deep in the Iranian desert. Julian rode out with his vanguard to repel an attack and fell mortally wounded by a spear thrown either by a Persian, or a disgruntled Christian in his own army. Like his hero Alexander the Great, he died without naming a successor. The army chose Jovian, a Christian, as his replacement, abruptly ending the brief Pagan restoration. Despite his unfulfilled legacy, Julian's restless intelligence and manifold abilities make him one of the most dynamic characters of Late Antiquity, one whose like would not be seen again until the Renaissance.



Pulcheria: Power Behind Throne

30132 Aelia Pulcheria, sister of Theodosius II, wife of Marcian (Augusta, AD 414-453). AV solidus (21mm, 4.42 gm, 11h). NGC AU 5/5 - 3/5, graffito. Constantinople, 10th officina, AD 423-429. AEL PV-LCH-ERIA AVG, pearl-diademed, draped bust of Aelia Pulcheria right, seen from front, wearing necklace and earring, hair elaborately weaved with long plait up the back of head and tucked under diadem, crowned with wreath by hand of God reaching down from above / VOT XX-MVLT XXX I, Victory standing left, long jeweled cross in right hand, folds of skirt in left; star in upper left field, CONOB in exergue. RIC X 226. Depeyrot 75/3. Very rare. An attractive piece, struck on a broad flan, with much residual luster. Tiny graffito X on neck.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman. Ex Andre Constantine Dimitriadis Collection (Heritage Auctions, CICF 3032, 10 April 2014), lot 23773; Triton IX (5 December 2000), lot 741.

Aelia Pulcheria, the daughter, sister and wife to three different East Roman emperors, played a critical role in maintaining the stability of the Eastern Roman regime in the tumultuous early to mid fifth century AD. Born circa AD 398 to Arcadius and Aelia Eudoxia, she had a far more dominating personality than her timid younger brother, Theodosius II. When Arcadius died in AD 408 and Theodosius ascended the throne at the age of seven, Pulcheria took upon herself the role of her brother's protector. In AD 414 she came of age and the Senate declared her Augusta, or Empress, whereupon she took over the regency herself. She declared her intent to remain a virgin (possibly to avoid a political marriage), and took her brother's education into her own hands, seeing to it he learned how to look, act, and perform rituals like an Emperor; however he lacked backbone, which she had to provide to keep the Theodosian regime in undisputed power. Under her guidance, the Eastern Roman Empire successfully intervened in the West and installed her nephew, Valentinian III, on the throne (AD 424-425), while to the East, a brief war against Persia was successfully prosecuted (AD 421). When Theodosius was killed in a riding accident in AD 450, Pulcheria briefly ruled as sole empress before bowing to demands that she marry and thus chose a suitable man to rule as Augustus. She wisely chose the lowborn but capable Marcian, who proved to be the strong, even-handed ruler the Empire needed. The year following her marriage, Pulcheria was instrumental in summoning the Fourth Ecumenical Council at Chalcedon, which established the basic principles of teaching the Eastern Orthodox Church. Pulcheria died in AD 453, having kept her vows of virginity and defense of her Imperial dynasty for a half-century and left all of her possessions to the poor.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Very Rare Eudocia Semissis

30133 Aelia Eudocia, wife of Theodosius II (Augusta, AD 423-450). AV semissis (18mm, 2.26 gm, 12h). NGC MS 5/5 - 3/5. Constantinople, ca. AD 425-429. AEL EVDO-CIA AVG, pearl-diademed, draped bust of Aelia Eudocia right, wearing pearl necklace and earring, hair elaborately weaved with long plait up the back of head and tucked under diadem / Christogram within wreath; CONOB* below. RIC X 248. Depeyrot 76/1. Strong strike with delicate details proudly displayed on ample flan with much underlying luster.

Aelia Eudocia started life as a legendary beauty born in Antioch to a Pagan professor. Having absorbed Greek philosophy from childhood, she became an accomplished poet, prose writer and orator in her own right. She traveled to Constantinople in AD 420 and caught the eye of Emperor Theodosius II, who was in the market for a wife. His sister, Pulcheria, insisted that she convert to Christianity before any marriage, terms that she readily accepted. The new empress immediately became an advocate for universal education and tolerance, particularly toward Jews and other persecuted sects. She also sought to blend Classical Hellenism and Christianity. This placed her at odds with Pulcheria, who began to denigrate the sincerity of her conversion. To prove her devotion, Eudocia made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land in AD 438, but soon after returning she was accused of adultery and banished from the court. Theodosius still loved her, however, and she was able to retire to Jerusalem where she continued her writing and charitable work until her death in AD 460.

BYZANTINE



First Christ Portrait

30134 Justinian II, first reign (AD 685-695). AV solidus (18mm, 4.45 gm, 6h). NGC Choice MS 4/5 - 5/5. Constantinople, 9th officina, AD 692-695. IhS CRISTDS REX-REΣNANTIЧM, facing half-length bust of Christ with long hair and full beard, wearing pallium and colobium, cross behind head, raising right hand in benediction, book of Gospels cradled in left arm / D IYSTINI-AN-YS SERY CHRISTI Θ, full-length figure of Justinian II standing facing, wearing crown and loros, cross potent on steps in right hand and akakia in left; CON-O-P below. Sear 1248. DOC 2, Part 2, 7g.1. MIB 8. Full mint bloom obverse with remarkable, realistic portrait. Frosty, lustrous reverse with solid strike.

The portrait of Christ on the obverse of this solidus is the first numismatic representation of Jesus, and immediately followed the ruling of the Trullan Synod of AD 692 that Christ could be depicted in human form. Justinian II was ostentatiously devout and placing the divine image on his coinage was a reflection of this. The image is remarkably naturalistic and lifelike, and was likely based on the mosaic image of Christ in the apse of the Great Palace of Constantinople, which was itself influenced by Hellenistic depictions of Zeus. Some scholars have argued that Justinian's choice to produce this new type came in response to the Umayyad caliph 'Abd al-Malik's minting of Byzantine-style solidi bearing the Islamic statement of faith (the shahada) in AD 692, which he used in payment of tribute to the Emperor prior to the eruption of the Battle of Sebastopolis the same year. Starting Bid: \$4,000



30135 Justinian II, first reign (AD 685-695). AV solidus (20mm, 4.48 gm, 7h). NGC MS 5/5 - 5/5. Constantinople, 9th officina, AD 692-695. IhS CRISTDS R€X-R€ΣNANTIЧM, facing half-length bust of Christ with long hair and full beard, wearing pallium and colobium, cross behind head, raising right hand in benediction, book of Gospels cradled in left arm / D IYSTINI-AN-YS SERY CHRISTI Θ, full-length figure of Justinian II standing facing, wearing crown and loros, cross potent on steps in right hand and akakia in left; CON-O-P below. Sear 1248. DOC 2, Part 2, 7g.1. MIB 8. Bright and flashy, this mint state example has excellent centering and nearly full legends. A very handsome specimen of this first type with Jesus's portrait on flashy, lustrous surfaces.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman. Ex Andre Constantine Dimitriadis Collection (Heritage Auctions, Long Beach Expo 3035, 3-10 September 2014), lot 29472; Spink & Sons (London, November 1989), lot 97. Starting Bid: \$3,000



Splendid Irene solidus

30136 Irene (AD 797-802). AV solidus (20mm, 4.50 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 4/5, lt. graffito. Constantinople. EIRInH-bASILISSH, bust of Irene facing, wearing loros and crown with cross, two pinnacles and pendilia, globus cruciger in right hand, cross-tipped scepter in left / • EIRInH-bASILISSH X, bust of Irene facing, wearing loros and crown with cross, two pinnacles and pendilia, globus cruciger in right hand, cross-tipped scepter in left. Sear 1599. DOC 3, Part 1, 1c. Well-struck with crisp details. The light graffito noted on the holder is so unobtrusive one must search to find it.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman. Ex Canonicus Collection (Nomos AG, Auction 9, 21 October 2014), lot 323.

The brief sole reign of the Empress Irene marked the first time a woman ruled the Roman or Byzantine Empires in her own right. Alas, the experiment could not be called a success. The wife of the short-reigning Emperor Leo IV, Irene soon came to dominate domestic affairs in his government. When Leo died in AD 780, Irene ruled as regent for her adolescent son Constantine VI. In AD 790 she was temporarily ousted by her son, but he showed no talent for ruling and Irene, in turn, had him ousted and blinded in AD 797, seizing sole power for herself. She tried to win popularity with generous handouts, but soon ran out of money just as the empire faced a series of military disasters. Furthermore, the accession of a female promoted the Pope in Rome to declare the imperial throne vacant, and he crowned the Frankish king Charlemagne "Emperor of the Romans" in AD 800. In AD 802 Irene was ousted in a coup led by her finance minister Nicephorus. The novel coinage of Irene's sole reign depicts the Empress on both sides in similar poses.

Starting Bid: \$3,500



Prooflike Gem Mint State 'Star' Theophilus Gold Semissis

30137 Theophilus (AD 829-842). AV semissis (12mm, 1.86 gm, 6h). NGC Gem MS★ 5/5 - 5/5. Syracuse, AD 831-842. ⊕€O-FIΛOS, bust of Theophilus facing, bearded, wearing loros and crown surmounted by cross, globus cruciger in right hand / ⊕€O-FIΛOS, bust of Theophilus facing, bearded, wearing chlamys and crown surmounted by cross, globus cruciger in right hand. Sear 1674. DOC 26c. An absolutely unimprovable sparkling jewel with proof-like surfaces.

Second emperor of the Amorian dynasty, Theophilus was carefully educated by his father Michael II and acquired a taste for scholarship. An admirer of Arab culture, he sent a magnificent embassy to the Caliph of Baghdad, which was graciously received. Nonetheless, the Arabs launched raids into Byzantine territory throughout the reign, one of which destroyed the emperor's hometown of Amorium in 838. Theophilus sought to revive learning within the Empire and brought scholars to Constantinople who would later establish the university under his successor. A fervent iconoclast, he was the last emperor to persecute those who venerated sacred images. Nevertheless, he was a careful and judicious ruler whose administrative reforms strengthened the state. Upon his death in AD 842, power passed to his wife Theodora as regent for his infant son Michael III; she soon ended the persecution and effectively closed the divisive iconoclastic era.

BYZANTINE



Extremely Rare Michael VI Gold Histamenon

30138 Michael VI Stratioticus (AD 1056-1057). AV histamenon nomisma (25mm, 4.42 gm, 6h). NGC Choice AU 5/5 - 2/5, wavy flan, edge filing. Constantinople. + IhS XIS REX REXNANTIhm, bust of Christ facing, wearing nimbus cruciger with single pellet in each arm, pallium and colobium, raising right hand in benediction, book of Gospels in left /+ MIXA-HL AY-TOCRAT, Michael standing facing, wearing crown with pendilia and jeweled chlamys, globus cruciger in left hand, and being crowned by the nimbate Virgin standing facing, wearing pallium and maphorium; barred M Θ between. Sear 1840. DOC 1a. Berk 310. Clean, sharp strike with full details on both sides and matte surfaces. The wavy flan and edge filing are minor and inconsequential, but noted for accuracy.

A courtly patrician who served as military finance minister (or Stratioticus) in the reigns of Constantine IX and Theodora, Michael Bringas was chosen by the latter as her successor shortly before her death in August 1056. He duly ascended the throne as Michael VI, but with no great dynastic name behind him, his position was precarious. He restored to favor the great general Nicephorus Bryennius, but perversely declined to restore the lands and titles that had been stripped from him by Theodora. His frugality in financing the army also earned him the enmity of the entire military class, which he compounded by giving the soldiers all manner of degrading and onerous duties. In doing so he seems to have been trying to enforce civilian control over the military, but a junta of disaffected generals soon rose in revolt and proclaimed one of their number, Isaac I Comnenus, as emperor. Michael's attempts at negotiation failed and he was forced to abdicate on August 31, 1057, taking holy orders in order to spare his life. Only a relative handful of coins were seemingly struck during his one-year reign and his gold pieces are some of the rarest of the Byzantine series, with fewer than 15 recorded specimens.



ANCIENT LOTS



GERMANIC. Pair of Pre-Migration Period / Late Bronze Age (c. 1000-800 BC?) AV ingots. An intriguing pair of seemingly Germanic-style gold pieces. The large, ingot-like gold "nugget" (measuring approximately 62mm long and 37mm wide, and weighing 196.01g) reveals via specific gravity test a purity of 21 karats and approximately 86.7% gold, rendering an AGW of 5.46 oz. It is clearly manmade (rather than a natural gold nugget), showing characteristic signs of hand manufacture, including small air bubbles, and what are perhaps a sort of hammer marks on one face while the other is completely smooth. While dating such a piece is largely uncertain, the other item in this lot, a gold bracteate, provides further insight. Measuring approximately 40mm in diameter and weighing 1.07g, the concentric circle motif as well as the curled up rims of the leaf recall the famous Golden Hat in the Pergamum Museum in Berlin—an artifact of argued religious and astrological import. Largely manufactured as jewelry and objects of personal adornment, this particular bracteate features tiny holes around the peripheries, indicating that it was almost certainly meant to be sown onto a garment. The concentric circles, like those on the Berlin Golden Hat (which has been roughly dated to between 1000 and 800 BC) are quite different from the designs of later Migration period bracteates, whose common motifs include animals and images of royal figures largely drawn from Roman art. While the present specimen appears too light and wafer thin to be registered by a specific gravity test so as to compare it with the gold alloy of the Golden Hat, i.e., 87.7% gold, this alloy does appear very close to that of the large golden ingot, which may suggest a similar German manufacture and perhaps a similar period of production. Regardless, this remarkable group is sure to find a place of prominence as a study group in the collection of any scholar of classical and Germanic history. (Total: 2 coins)

Reserve: \$10,000

WORLD COINS



ALBANIA



30140 Zog I gold 100 Franga Ari 1937-R MS64 PCGS, Rome mint, KM21, Fr-11. An enviable example with brilliant, aurous surfaces and touches of clay-red tone, struck to commemorate the 25th Anniversary of Albanian Independence. With a mintage of only 500 pieces, and only a single example grading finer at PCGS, this specimen is without a doubt among the best-preserved of the issue, and thus deserving of significant attention.

Starting Bid: \$1,750









Prestigious Hero of Labor Medal

30141 Armenia SSR. Silver Award Medal # 63 for the "Hero Of Labor of Armenia," Barac-803, Award number "63" stamped on lower reverse. Issued November 28, 1935. Silver with red enamel. About XF with light chips in the enameling. Deep gray patina with light handling marks. Included is the original award book showing the date of issue and the person awarded the medal. An extremely rare medal, particularly so with the award booklet. We have seen only one other example sold. Dmitry Markoff sold a similar piece, with booklet, in his January 2010 New York Auction, Lot 2101, where it realized a hammer price of \$70,000.

AUSTRALIA



30142 South Australia. British Colony - Victoria gold "Adelaide" Pound 1852 MS61 PCGS, KM2, Fr-3. Type II reverse with dentilated inner border. An extremely rare and highly sought-after type issued by the Government Assay Office in Adelaide (a town of some importance owing largely to its close proximity to nearby gold fields), this splendid golden piece blends softly aurous and reddish hues throughout its fields to heighten eye appeal and endowing it was an indelible sense of age. While the initial mintage of such pieces numbered around 25,000 (an already rather low figure), a substantial quantity were melted down as their gold value surpassed their face value. Although a few light scratches and array of handling marks are to be noted on the surfaces, the fact that the current specimen survived so relatively unscathed—and unmelted—is a feat of fancy in and of itself, surely deserving of the attention from collectors of this beloved Australian issue.

Reserve: \$13,000



30143 Salzburg. Paris von Lodron gold 4 Ducat 1628 AU53 NGC, KM124, Fr-737, Probszt-1047. 14gm. ECCLES: METROP • SALISB: DEDICATVR • 25 • SEPT: APARIDE (D seems to be fashioned from two I stamps) • ARCHIE, facade of Cathedral of Saints Rupert and Vergilius carried by the two saints enthroned in the heavens, date across fields, arms of the archbishop of Salzburg below / (Angel's head?) S RVPERTVS: ET • VIRGILIVS • PATRONI • TRANSFERVNTVR • 24 • SEPT:, reliquary of the saints carried by 8 bishops, two angels with censer below, all within inner wreath. A truly magisterial work of art produced on the occasion of the dedication of the Salzburg Cathedral by Archbishop Paris of Lodron on 25 September 1628. For his part, Probszt calls Paris "the best and most able of the archbishops [to be] raised to the chair of St. Rupert", a statement certainly verified by the absolute heft of this quadruple ducat issue. On a more technical level, while light, scattered handling marks are to be noted across the coin's broad surfaces, they are of relatively little remark to the observer, particularly when considering its almost three-century old age. The legends on the reverse also display distinctive doubling towards the upper half of the flan, but this largely disappears as one moves towards the bottom, and is completely absent from the obverse. Previously hammering for \$13,000 in our 2013 Long Beach Signature Sale #3026 (Lot 23705), we expect even greater results as it sits among the premier offerings in this year's ANA sale.

Ex. Heritage Long Beach Signature Sale 3026, 25 September 2013, Lot 23705.

Reserve: \$8,500





Spectacular Equestrian Medal

30144 Joseph II Specimen gold Medal of 20 Ducats 1806 SP62 PCGS, Montenuovo-2346 (silver), Forrer VI-570, 69.68gm. By I. N. Wirt (Johann Nepomuk Wirt). Issued to commemorate the completion of the Joseph II monument and Josefsplatz (Joseph's Square) in Vienna. Obv. Bust of Joseph II right with designer's name below. Rev. Equestrian statue of Joseph II with date in Roman numerals below. Fully lustrous with a touch of greenish-gold patina. The fields are nicely mirrored, with frosted devices, and a sharp cameo contrast. Exceedingly rare in gold and the only such example we have seen.

Reserve: \$25,000



30145 Franz Joseph I Proof 5 Corona 1900 PR64 PCGS, KM2807 (unlisted in proof). Completely unparalleled in terms of overall aesthetic appeal and absolute quality, this extremely rare proof issue leaves utterly little wanting, with watery mirrors soaked in radiant luster with bright flashes of magenta an with watery mirrors soaked in radiant flashes of magenta, cobalt, and gold. The reverse devices remain razor-sharp, virtually sculpturesque, the fields a subtle slate grey until set alight with iridescence as it is rotated in hand. With the image of five crowns on the reverse cleverly playing off of the name of the denomination, this coin comes with all the bells and whistles, though scant traces of minimal handling should be noted only for the sake of completeness.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30146 Franz Joseph I gold Proof "60th Anniversary of Reign" 20 Corona 1908 PR62 Cameo NGC, KM2811, Fr-515. Exceedingly rare in Proof unlike its 100 Corona cousin, and currently the only example certified as such by NGC, this pristine golden Gem leaves little to be desired—unlisted in proof in Krause, its shimmering, lustrous fields produce powerful eye appeal and complement every detail of the expertly produced strike. While some very minute handling marks are to be noted (predominantly on the reverse) for the sake of completeness, bounding the designated grade, they do virtually nothing to disrupt the flow of the eye as it is entranced and carried thoughtfully over the surfaces.

Reserve: \$5,000

BIAFRA

Independent Republic. "Independence and Liberty" silver Crown 1969 MS65 NGC, KM5. Obv. Bust of Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu right, with date below. Rev. Coconut palm tree in beaded circle with date below and "Independence and Liberty" above. Boldly struck and lustrous, with a touch of light gray-russet patina. Only a very few tiny marks are noted. A portion of Eastern Nigeria is home largely to members of the Ibo tribe. This area seceded from Nigeria in 1967 and began a war against the federal government of Nigeria that lasted almost three years and claimed over 2,000,000 lives in that period. Biafra surrendered to the government on January 15, 1970, thus ending the brief, and bloody war. This type Crown is extremely rare, with only two examples sold, that we can reference, in the last 10+ years. The last sale was an MS61 NGC sold at auction by Steve Album Rare Coins on January 19, 2017, Lot 1166, for a hammer price of \$7,500. The only other sale was of an AU58 example in 2014. A total of only 6 pieces have been certified by NGC and PCGS combined, with the piece offered here being the single finest graded.

Reserve: \$9,000

BOLIVIA



30148 Republic gold Specimen Pattern Escudo 1887-F.E. SP61 PCGS, La Paz mint, KM-Pn47. An extremely rare pattern issue glistening with lemon-gold color and particularly prominent flashes of luster on the reverse. A smattering of light handling marks is to be noted for the sake of completeness, though they have very little bearing on the overall eye appeal. A similar specimen from the Norweb Collection realized a hammer of \$6,800 in March 1997 (Spink America, Sale #8588, Lot 80), and we expect the present offering to inspire similar competition amongst our bidders.

Reserve: \$5,000



30149 João V gold 6400 Reis 1735-R AU58 NGC, Rio de Janeiro mint, KM149. An earlier, scarcer date from this series with notable gold-enrod luster that flares across the expanses and sharper than usual detailing viewed in the central designs. Closer inspection reveals that the fields are free of any distractions other than the occasional light mark. Bordering on Mint State, and very challenging to acquire finer, this offering makes a wonderful representative of the type as such.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30150 João V gold 10000 Reis 1725-M MS62 NGC, Villa Rica mint, KM116, Russo-257. Highly demanded as a type and incredibly challenging to acquire at the Mint State level, this bold selection possesses antiqued golden coloration with umbered tone that has gathered at the base of the devices, giving the images multi-dimensional appeal. The focal points have much detail visible, due in part to a strong strike, while the effects of handling are at a minimum across both sides. Truly exceptional in hand, and likely to attract great attention from collectors of this short-lived series.



30151 João V gold 12800 Reis 1730-M MS63 NGC, Villa Rica mint, KM139. Noticeably choice throughout, with sharp detailing observed across the bust of João V and boldly rendered denticles viewed on both sides—characteristics that solidify the Choice designation. The presence of original mint luster aided by subtle amber color at the peripheries further elevates eye appeal, and while grade-aligning flecks are witnessed in the fields—their sum remains a trivial consequence to the piece as a whole. Among two other examples in this penultimate certification at NGC, and highly worthy of collector interest.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30152 João V gold 12800 Reis 1730-M MS62 NGC, Villa Rica mint, KM139, LMB-0286. An exceptional representative in all regards, possessing vibrant, full-bodied luster that beams from the fields and design motifs that have received an exacting strike, leaving the focal areas deeply impressed and the surrounding denticles in crisp fashion. Falling just short of the Choice classification, but having far more detail than the MS63 example we sold in our 2017 NYINC sale, this coin is worthy of a hammer price that exceeds our value estimation.



30153 João V gold 20000 Reis 1725-M AU55 PCGS, Villa Rica mint, KM117, LMB-0248. A pleasing offering, bathed in golden color and presenting a bold strike over both sides. Close inspections reveals a limited amount of wear that has impacted the highest points across both sides, leaving this highly popular denomination utterly pleasing to the eye. A few slight marks situated above the crown are noted for the sake of accuracy, but do little to deter the eye. Perhaps conservatively graded and certainly deserving of great attention from the specialists of Brazilian numismatics.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30154 João Prince Regent gold 6400 Reis 1816-R MS63 NGC, Rio de Janeiro mint, KM236.1, LMB-0566, Russo-565, Gomes-33.23. Mintage: 39,000. A stellar representative of this scarce type, shown here with stunning peach-hued coloration over the satin-textured surfaces. The fields remain relatively clear, aside from a few scattered handling marks and light die cracks, while the central designs have benefitted from a commanding strike, producing a superior level of sharpness across both sides. A rather difficult issue when encountered at the choice Mint state level, and given the decline in mintage figures after 1809, this penultimate year in the series absolutely engages with every turn.

Reserve: \$6,000



Extremely Rare "Academy of Fine Arts Medal" - One of Only Three Known and the Only in Private Hands

30155 Pedro I gold Medal for the Foundation of the Academy of Fine Arts 1826 Good XF - surface hairlines, rim bump, 45mm, 76.46g, VC-24var, Meili-6var (unlisted in gold). By Zepherin Ferrez. An extreme rarity, this gorgeous and imposing aurous piece is among only 3 known specimens and is the only available in private hands, the other two residing in the National Historical Museum and the Imperial Museum in Rio de Janeiro respectively. Produced by artisit Zepherin Ferrez (1797-1851), a member of the French Cultural Mission to Brazil in the early nineteenth century exalted for his exquisite engraving style—most importantly the so-called "Coronation Piece of Pedro I" of 1822, the RLM Collection's example of which we sold in our January 2014 New York Internation Auction #3030 for just under \$500,000 (Lot 23072)—this stunning example depicts the Portuguese monarch in full stately attire with ruff collar and rich garments. Commemorating the establishment of the Academy of Fine Arts in its own building in 1826 (the Academy had been originally founded under João VI), the current example displays honey-golden color across the crisply-impressed devices, while scattered hairlines, likely a sign of light past cleaning, cannot obscure the piece's undeniable rarity and beauty. Comes with an old manila dealer's envelope.

Ex. Heritage Long Beach Expo Auction #3049, 8-13 September 2016, Lot 30454

Ex. Heritage ANA Platinum Night Auction #3033, 8 August 2014, Lot 23131

Ex. RLM Collection

30156 Pedro II 960 Reis 1832-R MS65 NGC, Rio de Janeiro mint, KM385, LMB-P517. A rare Gem representative of this three-year type, that despite being the most available date, only saw a paltry mintage of around 3,000 coins. Of those, the present selection is one of only a handful of remaining choice examples to survive, with semi-prooflike glint in the fields, a light overlay of tone in the centers, and an attractive crescent of blue-green color above Brazil's crowned arms. An important coin for the collector of early independent Brazil.

Ex. D. Moore Collection **Starting Bid: \$3,000**

CAMBODIA



30157 Norodom 1/4 Tical CS 1208 (1847) MS66 NGC, KM34. An engaging fractional denomination that is far more challenging to acquire than the larger Tical, this current offering combines outstanding eye appeal with a level of technical quality that has yet to be matched at the certified level. The near-pristine surfaces are handsomely patinated in medium grays, but a quick turn of the wrist ignites underlying amber and honeydew iridescence, drawing the eye toward the illustrative designs that are rendered to the highest point. A coin that easily outpaces the few examples we've handled thus far, and one that is likely to create its own market.

Reserve: \$4,000

CANADA



30158 George V 5 Cents 1921 VF30 PCGS, Ottawa mint, KM22a. Obv. Crowned bust of King George V left. Rev. Crowned date and value in wreath. Wear across the central motifs aligns with the grade and a light dappling of tone in the recessed fields adds another level of interest. The surviving mintage of this issue is thought to be under 500 pieces, with few examples in this technical quality having been offered in the marketplace in recent past. The decision to change the 5 cent from the current silver metal to nickel had a significant impact on this date, with the only other year from this series—1920—held as reserve, sending nearly the whole of the 1921 mintage to the melting pot. As such, many collections are without this key issue, making this an exciting opportunity to fill that void. Often called the "Prince of Canadian coins," this popular issue is highly sought-after by all Canadian collectors.







Highly Intriguing \$15 Gold Off-Metal Strike from Canada

Elizabeth II gold Off-Metal Proof 15 Dollars 1992 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC, Royal Canadian mint, cf. KM215 (for original type in silver). 1992 Olympics series: Spirit of the Generations. By Stewart Sherwood. An interesting and highly unusual off-metal striking, in which the dies for the original silver issue were used in tandem with a planchet for a contemporary 1 oz gold Maple Leaf. The diameter of this gold planchet (30mm) expanded during the striking process to the size of the dies (40mm), thus accounting for the slightly odd nature to the rims of this piece, as there was not quite enough metal to fill the entire area demanded by the dies. An incredible rarity, this particular specimen received a brief article in the February 5, 2016 edition of Coin Week, while a second example, graded by PCGS as a PR67 Deep Cameo, received its own writeup in the August 20, 2016 'Discoveries' section of MintErrorNews.com. Given the extremely atypical and intriguing nature of its striking process, this important example, just one of two known, would serve as a cornerstone in any Canadian or mint error collection. Full gem quality, with delightfully frosted devices and exceptionally mirrored surfaces.

Reserve: \$17,500

CEYLON



30160 British Colony. Edward VII copper Restrike Mule Proof Set 1892 (1904-1907)

- 1) 1/4 Cent (Farthing) PR65 Brown NGC, KM100/KM90
- 2) 1/2 Cent PR65 Red and Brown NGC, KM101/KM91
- 3) Cent PR64 Red and Brown NGC, KM102/KM92
- 4) 5 Cents PR62 Brown NGC, KM-Pn8/KM93

An amazing set with each denomination pairing the bust of Edward VII with an earlier reverse die used during the reign of Victoria to produce proof coinage. All are reflective, showing prominent die polish lines and a splendid cobalt blue-magenta infused iridescence, with Mint red covering the majority of the planchet on the 1/2 Cent and Cent. Given the peculiar nature of this set, it seems likely to have been "crafted" for a high-ranking government official, or perhaps even the mintmaster himself. Presumed unique, the only comparison piece we can draw upon is of a 1904-dated 5 cent pattern (KM-Pn8, Prid-184) sold by Spink in 2006. That coin was cataloged with the accompanying insert by well-known collector and researcher, Jerome Remick, who noted, "Only 2 in private hands--mine and Dick Ford. A few in museums;" which subsequently hammered for £10,500, or just over \$19,500 exchange at that time. Given the obvious rarity edge this 1892 set presents (not to mention its three coin edge!), we struggle to even produce an estimate. Indeed, it seems far more appropriate to say, "the sky's the limit." Truly, one of the finest and most fascinating numismatic items from Ceylon extant.

Ex. Baldwin's Auction #86, 6 May 2014, Lot 364 (Total: 4 coins) Reserve: \$15,000

CHILE



30161 Ferdinand VI gold 8 Escudos 1751 So-J MS63 NGC, Santiago mint, KM3, Fr-5, Cal-72. An important selection from the Nuestra Señora de la Luz, which sunk off the coast of Montevideo, Uruguay in 1752. The designs have been rendered boldly, though the usual areas of weakness are observed atop the King's features, while mint luster flares across the otherwise satin-sheathed surfaces. Upon closer inspection, mild-as-can-be handling effects all but fold into the waves of light during rotation. The planchet itself contains a number of pedigree-defining characteristics—from minor die cracks to clashed dies—as well as a slight granular texture, likely due to the effects of saltwater. Fully engaging and likely to spark interest among many types of collectors.

Reserve: \$6,000



30162 Charles III Pillar 8 Reales 1768 So-A VF Details (Chopmarked) NGC, Santiago mint, KM18, Eliz-15, WR-2. Obv. Crowned arms divide assayer and denomination. Rev. Crowned globes between crowned pillars. The strike is a bit soft above the date and on the corresponding area on the obverse. The surfaces are a bit rough, with 2-3 small chopmarks on both the obverse and reverse. An extremely rare issue, with the XF45 Millennia Collection example (sold by Ira & Larry Goldberg in 2008 at \$39,000) possibly the only piece sold at auction in the last 20 years. Previous to that, in the Ponterio Amat Collection Sale of March 1991, a VF/XF realized \$27,500. The first with have offered and one of the few pieces extant.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30163 Charles III 8 Reales 1787 So-DA AU55 NGC, Santiago mint, KM31, Eliz-36, WR-3. Obv. Laureate and draped bust right with date below. Rev. Crowned arms between pillars. The strike is exceptionally bold for the issue with essentially full mint luster beneath a hint of golden patina. Only a few light marks are noted and the overall appearance is nicer than one might expect of the grade. Very rare in this condition and a piece that will bring prestige to even the most advanced cabinets of Chilean coinage.



30164 Ferdinand VII gold 8 Escudos 1809 So-FJ MS63 NGC, Santiago mint, KM72, Fr-28. A highly scarce issue to encounter in this state of preservation (with only 1 example ranking higher in the NGC census), this pleasing issue exhibits bright fields which reach a certain watery finish towards the edges. While scattered contact and handling marks across the surfaces prevent a higher grade, and flan flaws are to be noted above the 8 in the date and the P in AUSPICE, there is nonetheless a peculiar allure that remains. Several light areas of rosy tone (around the bottom right corner of the crown and around the PIC in AUSPICE) add further character and make it all the more surprising that a coin of this age and prominence has survived as well as it has.

Ex. Millennia Collection (Goldberg's 46, 26 May 2008), Lot 992 Reserve: \$5,000

CHINA



30165 People's Republic gold "Small Date" Panda 50 Yuan (1/2 oz) 1998 MS69 NGC, Shanghai mint, KM1129, PAN-305A. Mintage: 2,000. A genuinely pristine survivor of this key and most desired date of the 50 Yuan Panda series. This watery, golden Gem pairs jet black fields with canary-colored devices to produce stunning visual allure. A slight wave or other imperfection in the die is visible towards the left side of the Temple of Heaven, which produces a peculiar pulsating effect to the luster. Starting Bid: \$2,500



30166 People's Republic gold "Small Date" Panda 50 Yuan (1/2 oz) 1998 MS69 NGC, Shanghai mint, KM1129, PAN-304A. A bright and fully lustrous specimen of this rarest of the 50 Yuan series with the fullness of the strike producing a particularly radiant effect to the fields. An innovative blend of frost to gloss results in a strongly emblematic finish to the image of the seated Panda on the obverse, making the image all the more appealing.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30167 People's Republic gold Proof Panda 100 Yuan (1 oz) 1995 PR69 Deep Cameo PCGS, KM726, PAN-242A. Mintage: 2,000. A highly coveted issue with an incredibly limited production figure, presented here with deep cameo contrast and full, mirror-like perfection, confirming its near-pristine quality. While the slightest of handling marks are to be noted for the sake of completeness, they do virtually nothing to distract from the otherwise unbridled beauty of this offering, and remain virtually undetectable to the non-scrupulous eye.

COLOMBIA

30168 Ferdinand VI gold 8 Escudos 1758 NR-J MS61 NGC, Nuevo Reino mint, KM32.1, Onza-638, Restrepo-M24.8. An extremely elusive type in high grades, the present example, currently tied for the finest certified by NGC, is a reservoir of soft golden hues caught within the confines of the hefty flan that keeps such issues ever so popular amongst collectors. Though light scattered handling marks are to be noted, and there appears to be a die break around the G in D • G, this luster-toting offering is sure to excite interest from the Colombia collecting community.

Starting Bid: \$3,000

COMOROS



30169 French Colony. Said Ali Ibn Said Omar silver Proof 5 Francs AH 1308 (1891)-A PR67 NGC, Paris mint, KM3, Dav-9, Lec-10. Find a more sumptuous array of color or a finer technical designation you will not, this exceptional crown contains the most vibrant hues of amber, gold, and teal that halo the outer edges of both sides, with darkened dove and magenta tone situated at the centers. Even under magnification, the near-flawless fields hold nothing but flash, highlighting the soaring designs in dramatic fashion. According to the SCWC, the reported business-strike mintage for this type is 2,050, and at present time, this offering appears to be the only example certified in a Proof designation.



30170 Republic gold Type II Counterstamped 4 Escudos ND (1841-1842) AU58 (C/S UNC Standard) NGC, San Jose mint, KM29. Radiant six-pointed star stamped upon a Central American Republic 4 Escudos dated 1837 CR-E. Extremely rare (just over a half dozen known examples, it is believed), this offering features a charming host, superbly preserved with typical annealing flaws having little effect on the ever-popular design features. The stamp itself is slightly weak to one side, although without circulation wear. A truly rare piece, particularly in this elite preservation. Starting Bid: \$6,000

CUBA



30171 Republic copper Proof Pattern Peso 1870 P-CT PR63 Brown NGC, Potosi mint, KM-X5a. Chocolaty brown in color with bright flashes of cobalt that hug the legends and cling to the peripheries. This highly coveted provisional pattern reveals watery fields with bursts of white reflectivity--a seldom-encountered phenomenon amongst copper issues. Lightly scattered handling marks barely register to the observing eye, as they effortlessly blend into the entrancing reddish hues that infuse both sides of the planchet. Similarly, trace amounts of die rust in the R and C in REPUBLICA, seamlessly slip into the natural toning pattern. As such, an altogether engaging specimen in both technical precision and visual allure.

Reserve: \$6,000



30172 Republic Souvenir Peso 1897 MS66+ PCGS, Gorham mint (Providence, RI), KM-XM3. Variety with stars above the 97 baseline. Mintage: 4,856. Variety with stars above the 97 baseline. A simply spectacular coin to behold, featuring darkened iridescent tones that line the peripheries in apricot and golden flints, melding into crimson and then finally cobalt blues at the rims. While the obverse fields contain fully resplendent cartwheel luster that whirls across the surfaces, the reverse exhibits a markedly matte-like finish. Designed by Philip Martiny, famed Franco-American sculptor who studied under Augustus Saint Gaudens, and indicative of that ever popular style of the time. With only one example ranking higher in the PCGS census, it is remarkable to imagine another such piece matching the present example's phenomenal eye appeal.

Reserve: \$6,500



30173 Republic gold Proof 4 Pesos 1915 PR64 Cameo NGC, Philadelphia mint, KM18. Proof Mintage: 100. Produced with a minuscule mintage, this mirror-like issue is extremely scarce and highly sought after, particularly n grades so fine. The present offering borders on Gem, with the most minor of handling marks observed in the open fields, all of which inevitably blend into the radiant, lemon-infused gloss upon rotation. Utterly captivating and deserving of choice placement in its next coin cabinet.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



30174 Republic gold 10 Dukatu 1933 MS64 NGC, KM14, Fr-4. Always a majestic coin to behold and the largest gold denomination struck in Czechoslovakia, this hefty issue displays thick and prominent die polish lines running around the circumference of the reverse while the obverse boasts a bold depiction of St. Wenceslaus, perhaps the most famous of Bohemian saints. A light scattering of handling marks can be picked out from among the signs of die polish, and a light spot of misplaced magenta tone appears on the bottom right corner of the shield, though otherwise the piece remains largely pristine.

Reserve: \$14,000

DENMARK



30175 Christian II silver Gulden 1523 VF Details (Scratches) NGC, Malmö mint, Dav-8220. Struck at the Malmö mint in Sweden and long-considered to be the first Taler-sized coin of Scandinavia. This rare offering possesses handsome dove-gray tone throughout, with graphite color having collected at the base of the raised designs. Some minor planchet irregularities are noted in the form of a natural edge crack on the obverse that transects part of the illustration, as well as light scratches located to the right of the crowned coat of arms on the reverse. An important coin that is rarely available in the marketplace, complete with much more detail than expected at this grade level.

Starting Bid: \$2,500







Rare Danish Trade Piastre

30176 Danish Asiatic Company. Christian VII Trade Piastre 1777 AU55 NGC, Kongsberg mint, KM639.2, Dav-412, Salvesen-52. An extraordinary offering that features the crowned arms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden across the obverse. The reverse presents the crowned, globeshaped arms of Denmark and Norway between two pillars with the island names of ISLAN, GRÖNLAN, and FERÖ below. Thick, cobalt-dove patina covers the entirety of the planchet, with cordovan coloring at the legends and original luster that gleams from the expanses. The strike has been rendered with authority and any effects of handling remain well concealed beneath the darkened patination. Struck for trade in the Orient, the design of this historically important "Greenland Dollar" was inspired by the Spanish colonial pillar 8 Reales, and was issued in the year that the Danish Asiatic Company ceded Asian trade rights to the Danish crown. A scarce offering in total, with Salvesen reporting a mintage figure of 21 known pieces, 12 of which are in museums.

Ex. Millennia Collection **Starting Bid: \$25,000**

ECUADOR



30177 Republic 1/4 Real 1842-MV Quito XF45 NGC, Quito mint, KM25. Listed as rare by the SCWC, this fractional denomination features an emblematic fortress design surrounded by stars and two elliptical lines above. Handsomely patinated with dove-gray coloration throughout and isolated moments of graphite and olive tone that provide a pleasing accent. Expression of wear has evenly affected the designs, giving this small but engaging coin a smoothed look. Currently the only example of this type that has been certified, and with seemingly no auction records available for comparison, we expect this offering to generate much interest among collectors.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30178 Republic gold 4 Escudos 1836-FP Quito AU58+ PCGS, Quito mint, KM19. A superb representative of the type, with strong detailing noted at the outer registers and the usual strike weakness at the centers. The open expanses are aglow with original mint luster that radiates a rich, copper-gold color over both sides, elevating eye appeal at every turn, and resulting in the coveted plus designation given by PCGS. Other than one or two minor marks, the planchet remains free of any distractions, further contributing to the alluring nature of this coin. Highly collectible in all regards and rarely offered finer in the marketplace.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

EGYPT



30179 Fuad I gold Proof 500 Piastres AH 1351 (1932) PR64 NGC, London mint, KM355. Currently tied with one other example (PCGS) in this penultimate quality, with beautifully golden and completely reflective surfaces that contrast against the soaring designs. This sizeable gold issue retains its fresh appearance, with minor wisps noted in the low-lying mirrors. And, while the SCWC reports that Mint records serving up all the hallmarks we've come to expect in a Proof specimen.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30180 Fuad I gold Proof 500 Piastres AH 1351 (1932) PR63 NGC, KM355, Fr-31. London mint, Pleasantly mirrored and grand in size, this popular and appealing gold type entices with beautifully rendered and boldly struck calligraphy that complements the obverse portrait of Fuad I. Though scattered handling marks, as well as a cluster of minute contact marks below the king's chin, are to be noted for the sake of completeness, they do little to hamper the undeniable allure of this offering which delivers a noteworthy combination of technical quality and sublime eye appeal. **Reserve: \$6,000**



30181 Farouk gold Proof "Royal Wedding" 500 Piastres AH 1357 (1938) PR66 Cameo NGC, London mint, KM373. Of extraordinary quality for this celebrated wedding issue, featuring the uniformed portrait of Farouk centered on the obverse and a reverse that is beautifully styled with calligraphic text. The immaculate surfaces can barely contain the golden-caramel flash that beams from the expanses, drawing a dramatic contrast against the thickly frosted, crisply rendered designs. The presence of faint wisps are noted for the sake of accuracy, but are of little impact to the overall elite quality of this Gem. A terrific candidate for the type, as well as center placement in its next cabinet.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30182 Farouk gold Proof "Royal Wedding" 500 Piastres AH 1357 (1938) PR66 NGC, London mint, KM373. A quite popular and massive proof issue produced to commemorate the marriage of King Farouk to Queen Farida, this glowing offering displays endless reflectivity and flashes of bright luster. A few scattered handling marks are just visible under magnification and a tiny spot of die rust is visible just right of the corner of the king's lips. A highly coveted 20th century gold type that has managed sustained collector interest for quite some time, particularly at this premier level of certification.



30183 Farouk gold Proof "Royal Wedding" 500 Piastres AH 1357 (1938) PR66 ANACS, London mint, KM373. A special commemorative issue that owns its Gem status with near-pristine fields that are glazed in apricot reflection and crisp edges that define the raised images throughout. Visually outstanding, and to the meticulous eye, virtually no instances of handling that require mention. As such, a miraculous survivor of this popular type, worthy of even the finest cabinets containing high-end world gold.

Reserve: \$7,500



30184 Farouk gold Proof "Royal Wedding" 500 Piastres AH 1357 (1938) PR65 NGC, London mint, KM373. Another superb Proof selection of this renowned type, with mirrors that are full of reflectivity and stunning golden-honey color that possesses a satin texture across the raised elements. As one might expect, only a few inconsequential marks are detected across both sides, thus the premium classification. A coin that remains in high demand among collectors, found even more desirable once it crosses the Gem threshold.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30185 Farouk gold Proof "Royal Wedding" 500 Piastres AH 1357 (1938) PR65 NGC, London mint, KM373. An ever-collectible issue that celebrates the royal wedding of King Farouk to Queen Farida, showing superbly colored rose surfaces heavy with thick gloss that flashes at every turn. While not noted on the holder, cameo contrast is observed, along with a few limiting marks and instances of copper tone. A type that remains a centerpiece among 20th century gold collections, fully Gem in all regards.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30186 Pair of Fuad I gold 500 Piastres AH 1340 (1922), London mint, KM342. Mintage: 1,800. A pair of 500 Piastres from 1922, with the MS60 example having been struck in red gold and the AU58 selection in yellow gold. Both express similar detailing and handling, with a few more noticeable marks observed on the AU58. An altogether sensible match, and a wonderful opportunity to own both gold types of this singular issue. (Total: 2 coins)

Starting Bid: \$2,500

EL SALVADOR



30187 Republic gold 10 Pesos 1892-C.A.M. AU55 NGC, San Salvador mint, KM118. Mintage: 321. A handsome offering in total, with palegold centers that are accented by residual luster at the legends and mild wear that has lightly smoothed the higher points across both sides. From a limited production, this one-year type remains challenging to acquire at the AU level and finer.

Reserve: \$5,000



30188 Republic gold 20 Pesos 1892-C.A.M. MS61 NGC, San Salvador mint, KM119. Mintage: 300. Another exceptional offering from this era, and one that has managed to retain a Mint State status, further adding to its rarity. Upon closer inspection, the broad surfaces produce a lustrous glow highlighted by tinges of darkened gold at the rims, and the central designs—particularly on the reverse—remain emboldened. A quick review of the census reports show that this selection is currently among two others in this top level of classification at NGC, all but guaranteeing great interest among collectors searching for an uncirculated example of this coveted issue.

Reserve: \$10,000



30189 Menelik II Proof Birr EE 1892 (1900) PR65 NGC, Paris mint, KM19, Gill Y-10. An extraordinary and iridescent offering of this extremely popular Ethiopian "Taler" issue. At first glance the surfaces retain a perfectly gunmetal color, though a quick turn in good light reveals flashes of apricot and lilac colors amidst a thick sheen of reflectivity. With its markedly fierce Lion of Judah and slightly more regal portrait of Menelik II, it is little wonder that these J.C. Chaplain specimens command such a premium over their Lagrange predecessors.

Reserve: \$5,000

FRANCE



30190 Louis XIV gold Louis d'or a la meche longue 1649-H MS65 NGC, La Rochelle mint, KM157.9, Fr-418, Gad-245. "Fine curl" subtype. Bright golden mint luster, with a sharp strike and no significant flaws. The extraordinary state of preservation is truly amazing for a coin of this age and especially so with the minute mintage of 967 pieces. Very few examples survive of this tiny mintage in any condition, and this stunning piece is the only current Louis d'or of either the long curl, or the short curl, of all mints, currently certified in MS65, or finer, by either NGC, or PCGS. Starting Bid: \$4,000



30191 Louis XV Proof Ecu 1740-A PR64 NGC, Paris mint, KM512.1, Dav-1331, Gad-322. First year of issue and the only date listed as a Proof in the SCWC, featuring a thick layer of gunmetal color across both sides and champagne-blush opalescence that flashes from below the tone. The portrait of Louis XV has been boldly struck, leaving each curl of his hair crisply edged and utterly lifelike. Bordering on Gem and while not the finest certified example, one that could be considered conservative for the grade. Beautiful in hand and ideal for center placement in its next cabinet.

Starting Bid: \$5,000





Magnificent Louis XV gold Pattern

30192 Louis XV gold Specimen Pattern Ecu au bandeau 1740-A SP61 PCGS, Paris mint, KM-Pn15, Gad-322 (R5), Ciani-2124. By Joseph Charles Roettier, signed on truncation. Bust of Louis XV left / Crowned arms in wreath with date and mintmark. An extremely rare offmetal pattern in gold, one of only 5-10 examples known and the second highest certified grade assigned to the type. Simply breathtaking in hand, the planchet of this specimen is a rich aged-gold color and Roettier's superb engraving of the king has been definitively struck. Numerous light handling marks are noted across the field but do not detract from the eye appeal of this gorgeous rarity. An outstanding piece, sure to elicit spirited bidding from high-tier collectors of the French numismatic series.

Starting Bid: \$50,000



30193 Louis XV gold Louis d'Or 1717-A MS66 NGC, Paris mint, KM430.1, Fr-451, Dup-1631. Carrying a boldly rendered image of the young French monarch set amidst thick ranks of die polish lines, this supreme quality example, currently the finest certified by either NGC and PCGS, is a treat to behold. Lacking virtually any handling marks, this honey-golden Gem is a splendid survivor from the Golden Age of the Bourbon dynasty. With all the devices crisp and precisely executed against a background of resplendent luster, the current offering is sure to entice and garner ample attention from collectors of this French gold series.







An Extremely Rare French Trial Strike

30194 "Republic" gold Off-Metal Trial 5 Francs L'An 10 (1801-02)-A MS62 NGC, Paris mint, cf. KM639.1 (for silver striking), Gad-563a, Maz-562 (R6). By Augustin Dupré. An extraordinarily rare gold 'essai-type' trial issue, this golden jewel was produced during the early years of Napoleon Bonaparte's First Consulate while the aspirant future emperor was still seeking to maintain the facade of the Republic so sought under the ideals of the French Revolution. A pleasant honey-gold in color, the fields can be seen to have taken on a russet red-orange hue around the protected regions of the devices (especially on the face of Hercules and around the reverse wreath). While some slight weakness is detectable around 10 o'clock on the reverse (around the U and E of REPUBLIQUE), together with some scattered handling marks throughout, they appear to quickly slip from the viewer's mind as he or she considers the almost frosted-like nature of the devices that contrast against the subtly darkened surfaces. Perhaps a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to acquire such a superior piece--currently the only example certified by NGC. For reference, an uncertified example hammered for just under \$190,000 in Künker's February 2016 Auction #271 (Lot 499), and as such, we expect this incredible offering to generate increased interested amongst the French collecting community.

Starting Bid: \$50,000



30195 Napoleon copper Proof Essai "100 Days" 5 Francs 1815-A PR65 Brown NGC, Paris mint, Maz-568B. By Droz. Beautifully presented with a perfectly crisp design and rich mahogany-bronzed surfaces that showcase glossy reflectivity in the fields and satin sheen on the devices. An important and rare issue from this short-lived 100 Days period and unquestionably among the finest to have survived.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30196 Republic silver Essai 5 Francs 1848 MS64 NGC, Paris mint, Maz-1266A. Tranche lisse variety. By Barré. Beautifully designed French trial that was struck on a broad, silver flan. Both sides express steel-gray and mauve tones in an attractive formation against fields that are somewhat reflective in nature, while the bold motifs are fully raised and delicately frosted in argent. Perhaps graded on conservative side, with nothing but fresh expanses and light die-polish lines observed throughout. Rarely offered and currently unrivaled in this near-Gem, certified classification at NGC.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30197 Republic Proof "Ceres" 5 Francs 1849-A PR65 NGC, Paris mint, KM761.1. A superior example from this fleeting series, premiering thick gloss that overlays the surfaces and impeccable dove-gray color that darkens as it reaches the edges. Underlying iridescence forms a stunning backdrop to the illustrative designs, as shades of peach and teal flash throughout the recesses and gathering at the base of the raised elements. Unlisted as a Proof in SCWC, and likely scarce as such. For the connoisseur building a collection of 19th century Gem Proof crowns, this visually unstoppable offering absolutely fits the bill.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30198 Napoleon III gold 10 Francs 1859-A MS67 NGC, Paris mint, KM784.3, Gad-1013. Paris mint, KM784.3, Gad-1013. An absolute Gem of the type, flawlessly executed and unsurprisingly ranking at the top of NGC census in terms of fineness. The raised elements are impeccably frosted in their appearance and sit in beautiful contrast to the thick rows of die polish lines in the reside in the fields, characteristics of which only attest to this example's unequaled level of quality and preservation. Sure to garner ample attention from collectors of Napoleonic coinage, as well as world-gold collectors who seek perfection.



30199 Napoleon III gold 100 Francs 1864-A MS63 PCGS, Paris mint, KM802.1, Fr-551, Gad-1136. A truly gorgeous example of the type, and one that is highly sought-after in when encountered so fine, this honey-gold piece features beautiful cartwheel luster and prominent streams of die polish lines. A subtle rosy hue emerges close to the French emperor's bust, which though pecked with a few small contact marks, remains resolute and crisply rendered. An absolute treat for collectors of this French series and for world gold collectors alike.

Reserve: \$5,000



30200 Republic gold 50 Francs 1878-A MS64 NGC, Paris mint, KM831, Fr-591. Borderline Gem and with full mint brilliance that sweeps the rose-hued surfaces. The open expanses retain a freshness typically reserved for finer designations, while the central illustrations quickly engage the viewer, having received a bold strike. Rarely offered so choice and a scarce denomination that remains highly sought-after by collectors.



30201 Republic gold 100 Francs 1887-A MS62 PCGS, Paris mint, KM832, Fr-590, Gad-1137. Mintage: 237. A splendid coin from start to finish, with underlying iridescence that shimmers beneath a layer of dappled amber tone, covering both sides in a silky, matte-like finish. The central motifs are pleasingly bold for the grade, and the distraction-free expanses are filled with equal parts luster and patina. Another scarce date from this highly collected series, and in a coveted Mint State quality to boot.

Reserve: \$10,000



30202 Republic gold Proof 100 Francs 1889-A PR62 Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM832, Fr-590, Gad-1137. Mintage: 100. A rare date from the series and listed as a Proof-only striking, with all 100 pieces made at and for the public at the Paris Exposition of the same year. This current offering presents rose-tinged surfaces that are lightly reflective and contain minor handling effects that align with the grade. Perhaps of more importance, however, is the strike, which was expertly applied on both sides, leaving full definition throughout even the most intricate details. A rarity amongst French gold coins, and fully deserving of premium placement in its next cabinet.



30203 Republic gold 100 Francs 1894-A MS63 NGC, Paris mint, KM832, Fr-590, Gad-1137. Mintage: 143. Wholly desirable due to careful preservation all these years, this key to the popular standing Genius series easily impresses even the most discerning eye with its broad planchet drenched in reflective rose-gold coloration and central designs that are expertly rendered in high, detailed fashion. A mixture of die polish lines and minor wisps are well concealed throughout the fields, giving this alluring, original offering an additional layer of interest. For reference, the last comparable selection we sold (MS63 Prooflike) hammered for \$28,000 in our 2017 NYINC sale.

Reserve: \$15,000



30204 Republic gold 100 Francs 1896-A AU58 NGC, Paris mint, KM832, Fr-590, Gad-1137. Mintage: 400. Bordering on Mint State, with deeply ambered surfaces that are alight in prooflike glow while a scattering of light flecks all but blend into obscurity upon rotation. For accuracy's sake, the presence of mild wear across the highest points is noted; but in total, this scarce selection boasts originality at every turn, making it a significant offering of this sought-after, low-mintage date.



30205 Republic gold Specimen Pattern Piefort 20 Francs 1899 SP65 PCGS, KM-Pn101, Maz-2115a (R3). An absolute jewel to behold, and a coin that showcases the aesthetic beauty of Third Republic artistry, complete with thick die polish lines over both sides and central illustrations that are exceptionally bold--characteristics that serve to confirm the Gem status. With only one specimen currently certified finer from PCGS, and designated as of the highest rarity by Mazard, this splendid example is surely deserving of a place of prominence in any premier collection of French gold coinage.

Reserve: \$8,500



30206 Republic gold Proof 100 Francs 1935 PR66 Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM880. Beautifully styled, this ever-popular Bazor-designed issue features Art Deco-inspired illustrations and rose-drenched golden surfaces that are ablaze in flash. Once in hand, the eye easily watches the play between the heavily frosted centers and the reflective mirrors, which produces an enviable cameo contrast on both sides. A miraculous Gem in all regards, presently unmatched in its position as the finest-certified example of the date at NGC.



30207 Republic gold Proof Bazor 100 Francs 1935 PR65 Cameo PCGS, Paris mint, KM880, Fr-598, Gad-1148. Obv. Winged head of the Republic left. Rev. Ear of corn between palm and oak branches with value above and date below. A dazzling Proof example of this popular Art Decco design. Nicely mirrored fields with frosted devices. The strike is bold and the surfaces display only tiny marks consistent with the grade. Only two examples have been certified with higher numerical grades. Very rare.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30208 Republic gold Proof 100 Francs 1936 PR65 Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM880, Fr-598, Gad-1148. Highly emblematic of the artistic style of Third Republic coinage, this deeply mirrored example displays bright, watery golden fields that act to capture incoming light and sharply chisel the devices. While some extremely light signs of handling are present in the expanses, visible only under proper magnification, they largely slip into obscurity as the coin is rotated in hand. With only one example currently ranking higher at NGC (offered in this sale), this pleasing Gem is sure to find the coveted attention it deserves.



30209 Republic gold Proof Piefort 5 Francs 1984 PR67 NGC, Paris mint, KM-P913. Mintage 4. A rare, double-weight issue in a level of preservation that remains unrivaled at the certified level. In fact, at present time, this is the only graded example of the type. The surfaces are about as immaculate as one would expect, with sumptuous honey-gold color that permeates the entire planchet and soaring, squared-off rims that halo both sides. Beautifully designed, and with a recorded mintage of just 4 pieces, sure to inspire French gold collectors.

Starting Bid: \$3,500



30210 Republic gold Proof Piefort 10 Francs 1968 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM-P407. Mintage: 50. A spectacular example of this forerunner to the later 50 Francs issues, produced on a massive planchet that retains its immaculate, as-struck appearance throughout. The rose-hued fields are complete with jet-black pools of flash while the impeccably defined central motifs are sheathed in frost, all together creating desirable cameo contrast. A tremendous rarity that so often eludes the marketplace, making this opportunity all the more exciting.

Starting Bid: \$4,500



30211 Republic gold Proof Piefort 50 Francs 1979 PR66 Cameo NGC, Paris mint, KM-P651. Mintage: 400. Seemingly choice for the designation with a dramatic cameo appearance over both sides, surfaces that have escaped noticeable flaws, and rose-hued surfaces that embody intense flash at every angle. A massive, modern jewel.

FRANCE



30212 Republic gold Piefort 9-piece Proof Type Set 1974-75 NGC Certified,

- 1) Centime 1974 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC, KMP487, Mintage 96
- (2) 5 Centimes 1974 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-P490, Mintage 96
- (3) 10 Centimes 1974 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-P493, Mintage 94
- (4) 20 Centimes 1975-PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-P523, Mintage 42
- (5) 1/2 Franc 1975 PR69 NGC, KM-P526, Mintage 40
- (6) Franc 1974 PR69 NGC, KM-P502, Mintage 95
- (7) 5 Francs 1974 -PR67 NGC, KM-P505, Mintage 105
- (8) 10 Francs 1974 PR68 NGC, KM-P508, Mintage 172
- (9) 50 Francs 1974 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-P510, Mintage 241

With two very low mintage 1975 coins, this is a complete type set of the series, but a mixed date set. All in all, quite a rare grouping. (Total: 9 coins) **Starting Bid: \$5,000**



30213 Republic gold Piefort 10-piece Proof Set 1979 NGC Certified,

- (1) Centime PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-P624
- (2) 5 Centimes PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-P627
- (3) 10 Centimes PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-P630
- (4) 20 Centimes PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM-P633
- (5) 1/2 Franc PR68 NGC, KM-P636
- (6) Franc PR69 NGC, KM-P639
- (7) 2 Francs PR69 NGC, KM-P642
- (8) 5 Francs PR68 NGC, KM-P646
- (9) 10 Francs PR69 NGC, KM-P649
- (10) 50 Francs PR66 Cameo NGC, KM-P651

Paris mint, included is the original custom case with COA for each coin. Maximum mintage of 300 sets. (Total: 10 coins) **Starting Bid: \$5,000**

GERMAN EAST AFRICA



30214 German Colony. Wilhelm II gold 15 Rupien 1916-T MS64 PCGS, Tabora mint, KM16.2. Arabesque below the A in OSTAFRIKA variety. Remarkably sharp execution for the type, and an issue that remains highly coveted among collectors, this offering displays amber color over both sides with russet tone at the base of the designs. An exacting strike has rendered the emblematic elephant design in impeccable fashion—with the mountains behind still fully bold—and the reverse eagle motif retains a noticeable level of sharpness throughout. Lustrous, and bordering on Gem, currently tied with one other example in this top classification at PCGS, and only one finer (MS65) at NGC.

Reserve: \$6,000

GERMAN NEW GUINEA



30215 German Colony. Wilhelm II 5 Mark 1894-A MS66 PCGS, Berlin mint, KM7, Jaeger-707. A spectacular silver-golden Gem, this largest of the German colonial issues of New Guinea comes always highly coveted, decorated as it is with a prominent and beautiful depiction of the bird of paradise. While bold flashes of luster cartwheel around the confined spaces of the peripheries, the inner details and low points of the bird's splayed feathers emit a twinkling effect that reveals every feather in its intricacy. Meanwhile, mottled patches of russet hues playful decorate the obverse. Presently tied with one other example in this top certification according to the PCGS census, and a miraculous jewel that is sure to entice.

GERMAN STATES

ANHALT-BERNBURG









30216 Anhalt-Bernburg. Alexander Carl 2 Taler 1855-A MS66 NGC, Berlin mint, KM83, Dav-503, Thun-4, Kahnt-7. Obv. Portrait of Duke Alexander Carl right. Rev. Crowned and mantled arms with date below. An amazing example of this elusive 2 Taler issue. The strike is superb, with full mint luster beneath light argent-gray and russet patina, and surfaces free of noticeable imperfections. Extremely rare in this pristine condition, and the single finest certified example by either NGC, or PCGS.

Born in 1805, Alexander became Duke of Anhalt-Bernberg upon his father's death in 1834. Shortly thereafter, he married Princess Friederike of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg. By 1855, he was confined to a nursing home for the mentally handicapped in Schloss Hoym. He died there in 1863. During his period of confinement his wife acted as regent. Starting Bid: \$2,500

ANHALT-DESSAU



30217 Anhalt-Dessau. Friedrich I gold Proof 10 Mark 1896-A PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, Berlin mint, KM25, Jaeger-180. A very scarce two-year type struck from a mintage of just 200 pieces and currently ranking as the single finest certified example from NGC. The fields are fully reflective and lustrous, while a dynamic frost sits gracefully atop the devices.

GERMAN STATES



30218 Anhalt-Dessau. Friedrich I gold 10 Mark 1896-A MS65 NGC, Berlin mint, KM25. The inaugural year from this two-year series, with exceptional luster that sweeps the fields on both sides and design illustrations that have been the beneficiary of an exacting strike. While Proof examples of this issue are somewhat more available in the market-place, finding a Mint State example—particularly at the Gem level—remains a difficult task. In fact, at present time, this offering is tied with only other example at NGC for the finest certified, and that information alone further elevates the appeal of this selection.

Reserve: \$5,000



30219 Baden. Leopold I Proof 2 Taler (3-1/2 Gulden) MDCCCXXXXIV (1844) PR64+ PCGS, Karlsruhe mint, KM217.1, Dav-525, Thun-25. Truly majestic in all of its facets, this splendid proof couples a massive flan with brilliant old cabinet tone. Without doubt a full head-and-shoulders above all other certified examples, the Grand Duke of Baden could hardly have chosen a better canvass on which to commemorate the monument to honor his father Karl Friedrich.

Ex. Cape Coral Collection (Heritage ANA Signature Auction #3048, 11 August 2016), lot 29011



30220 Bremen. Free City gold 10 Mark 1907-J MS68 NGC, Hamburg mint, KM253, Jaeger-204. A true Gem in a certified class of its own, this finest-known example sets lightly stippled, almost matte-like devices against a flashy and expertly executed strike. The whole of the devices retain pinpoint precision, as if just struck, while superb apricot coloration canvases both sides of the planet--characteristics that are expected when classified at the pinnacle level of perfection.

Ex. D. Moore Collection (Heritage NYINC Auction #3051, 8-9 January 2017), lot 32133

Reserve: \$5,000



30221 Einbeck 1/2 Taler 1624 AU53 NGC, with titles of Ferdinand II. KM25, Buck-82. Obv. Crowned gothic E within ornamental shield and date in legend. Rev. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle. Though well struck for the issue, this piece displays the rather crude strike often seen on issues of this era. Luster remains beneath the slightly mottled gray toning, with only a few minor marks. Very rare and the only example certified by NGC.

Starting Bid: \$3,000

GERMAN STATES



30222 Lübeck. Free City gold Proof 10 Mark 1905-A PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, Berlin mint, KM214, Jaeger-228. With a tiny mintage of just 247 pieces in proof, this first year of the "5-sided Shield" type is a true marvel to behold, flawlessly produced in all of its facets with fully frosted devices set against mirrored fields to stunning effect. A light smattering of die polish lines emerge when rotated under the proper light, further attesting to this specimen's absolutely pristine quality.

Reserve: \$6,000



30223 Lübeck. Free City gold Proof 10 Marks 1909-A PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, Berlin mint, KM214, Jaeger-288. A truly spectacular offering featuring deep, jet-black fields and delicately golden, frosted devices sure to excite amongst the German-minded collector. With virtually no flaws to speak of, and full reflection in the fields, it is, perhaps, a wonder that a higher numerical grade has not been awarded. Perfection for the connoisseur and eye candy for all prospective onlookers alike.



30224 Lübeck. Free City gold Proof 10 Mark 1910-A PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, Berlin mint, KM214, Jaeger-228. A bright and perfectly contrasted type, this splendid proof's watery surfaces throw back incoming light at the viewer like a sunset on a warm summer's evening. While the slightest of die cracks is visible running along the tops of the letters in HANSESTADT, it does nothing to break the streams of radiant luster and, if anything, divulges the strain under which the dies were placed to produce such perfect specimens.

Reserve: \$6,000



30225 Nassau. Adolph Proof Taler 1861 PR63 Cameo NGC, Wiesbaden mint, KM78, Dav-989. An engaging issue that was struck to commemorate the Duke's visit to the Wiesbaden Mint—an occasion that did not occur. Upon rotation, the planchet exposes gorgeous peach and cerulean color that flows to the squared-off rims, accented by swirls of graphite tone across both sides, while the central motifs retain a fresh, thick frost, indicative of a cameo finish. Rather minimally handled for the grade and with an estimated mintage of just three pieces that were "test-struck form the dies" as reported by the SCWC, this Choice Proof makes a spectacular representative of the type.

Starting Bid: \$5,000

GERMAN STATES



30226 Prussia. Wilhelm II gold Proof 10 Mark 1889-A PR64 Cameo NGC, Berlin mint, KM517. Of the highest caliber in terms of technical quality, this singular issue features the head of Wilhelm II and the emblematic imperial eagle, both of which are supported by endless rose-hued flash that produces cameo contrast across each side. Die polish lines are noted on the reverse, and other than a light scuff in the right obverse expanse, the reflective mirrors contain only a few flyspeck markings. Presently tied with one other example in this top level at NGC—a coin that we offered in our April 2013 CICF sale which hammered for \$9,000.

Starting Bid: \$3,500







Imposing and Historical gold Specimen Medal

30227 Rhenish Confederation. Karl Theodor von Dahlberg gold Specimen Medal of 10 Ducats MDCCCX (1810) SP62 PCGS, 40mm, 36.39g, Joseph & Fellner-1004, Julius-2241. By Johann Christian Reich (unsigned). An exquisite and imposing medal, this deeply reflective and aurous piece immediately impresses upon the viewer the magnitude with which Karl Theodor likely wished to be considered and the esteem in which he was held by the French. Almost certainly produced to commemorate his elevation to the position of Grand Duke of Frankfurt following the Treaty of Schönbrunn in 1810, with the obverse bearing his new title and the reverse displaying an angel flying above a city view of Frankfurt and bestowing it with flowers and a cornucopia of fruits. The design also attests to the Grand Duke's early and enduring ties to the church and the study of canon law--having been elected to the Archbishopric of Mainz, the Bishopric of Worms, and Bishopric of Constance--carrying the Benedictine slogan ORA ET LABORA ('Prayer and Work ') prominently above the reverse scene. Linking together the threads of early hopes of a unified Germany with the overriding influence of the France of Napoleon. This historically and aesthetically fascinating medal is sure to demand the attention of all serious collectors of German coins and medals.

GERMAN STATES



Saxony. Johann Georg I gold 2 Ducat 1630 MS62 NGC, 6.88g, KM421, Fr-2701. CONFESS LUTHER: AUG: EXHIBITÆ SEC-ULUM, Johann Georg, facing right, dressed in royal robes and cap, sword in right hand held over shoulder, extending left; IOH-GEO across fields, 1630 Z5 JULY around above / NOMEN (shield) DOMINI (shield) TUR-RIS (shield) FORTISSIMA, Prince-Elector Johann I of Saxony facing right, clothed in royal attire with cap, clutching sword in right hand over right shoulder; IOAN-NES across fields, 1530 25 JULY around above. An attractive example of this yellow-golden double ducat with remarkably few signs of handling and an enduringly sharp strike. Produced to commemorate the centenary of the Augsburg Confession, where Martin Luther professed that it would be 'against his conscience ' to recant the declarations made in his 95 Theses. Very well-produced and executed, as is commonly encountered amongst Reformation commemoratives, this piece nonetheless possesses a singular allure sure to garner spirited bidding and ample attention.

Reserve: \$5,000



30229 Saxony. Friedrich August II Proof 2 Taler 1854-F PR65 PCGS, Dresden mint, KM1149, Dav-874, Thun-322. An extremely elusive quality specimen for this usually common date, this finest graded example juxtaposes russet tones with satiny, almost frosted, devices to absolutely stunning visual effect. Issued in the last year of the monarch's life, the current Gem is an undoubted must for collectors of multiple Talers seeking the pinnacle of quality.

Ex. Cape Coral Collection (Heritage ANA Signature Auction #3048, 11 August 2016), Lot 29065



30230 Saxony. Friedrich August II Proof 2 Taler 1854-F PR64 Cameo PCGS, Dresden mint, KM1183, Dav-880, Thun-331. A brilliant Gem of this issue that was struck upon the death of Friedrich August, the current offering features undiluted blast-white frosted devices set within a sea of graphite-toned reflectivity. The admitted presence of mild handling barely registers to the observing eye, particularly when viewing this superbly executed and beautifully designed specimen in hand. Utterly sublime and sure to excite collectors of this singular issue.

Reserve: \$5,000



30231 Saxony. Friedrich August gold Proof Ducat 1847 PR62 Cameo NGC, Fr-2896, Barduleck-9, Schl-850.2. Mintage: 70. Created as a memento to commemorate the 50th birthday of King Friedrich August II of Saxony in 1847 and awarded annually to the shooter who was the first to split the wood of their target. Far more attractive than the grade suggests, with stunning amber-filled mirrors that radiate with intense flash, stark cameo contrast over both sides, and slightly wavy fields as always. Superb and absolutely engaging.

SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE



30232 Schaumburg-Lippe. Adolph Georg gold 20 Mark 1874-B MS68 NGC, Hannover mint, KM48, Jaeger-284. Mintage: 3,000. An outstanding survivor of this difficult-to-acquire, one-year type, nearly flawless in all respects, and with peach-tinged surfaces that are intensified by full mint luster. As one would expect at this designation, the designs have been expertly produced and crisply defined, sitting in total contrast to the low-lying fields which are coated in a creamy, satin finish. According to the census reports, this example leads the certified pack by a half point, with PCGS having certified two examples at the MS67+ level—an important distinction for the specialized collector who craves the finest.

Reserve: \$13,000



30233 Schaumburg-Lippe. Albrecht Georg Proof 5 Mark 1898-A PR66 PCGS, Berlin mint, KM50, Jaeger-165. A very scarce coin even in non-proof grades, this single-year type featuring bright light on the fields in a dance of summer colors, with all hues of the rainbow represented. On the reverse, a quick check for cartwheel effects a similar play of colors that sprit tenderly around the protected regions of the devices and under magnification even pervade the surfaces of the devices themselves. Seemingly untouched by signs of handling, the keen viewer can still spot patches of die polish lines at the King's neckline.

SILESIA-LIEGNITZ-BRIEG







30234 Silesia-Liegnitz-Brieg. Georg III, Ludwig IV, and Christian Taler 1658 AU58 NGC, Brieg mint, KM414.2, Dav-7731, F.u.S 1769. Variety without the "E-W" on the reverse. Obv. Half-length images of the three Dukes, in military dress, facing forward. Rev. Triple-helmeted coat-of-arms within circle with date in surrounding legend. Boldly struck, with traces of luster beneath reddish-brown toning. An extremely rare issue and this variety, without the E-W on the reverse, appears to be much rarer than the variety with "E-W."

Starting Bid: \$2,500

WALDECK-PYRMONT









30235 Waldeck-Pyrmont. Friedrich Adolf Proof 5 Mark 1903-A PR64 PCGS, Berlin mint, KM192, Jaeger-171. A bold, flashy crown from this principality, with massive expanses that are delicately hued with champagne tone and only minimal handling that aligns with the grade. The central images have benefited from an exacting strike that has left deeply impressed detail fully raised and easily viewable from all angles. The SCWC has a listed value of \$8,000 for this one-year issue when offered in a Proof format; and at present time, this offering is tied with only one other example in this top-level quality at PCGS.

Reserve: \$5,000

GERMAN STATES



30236 Waldeck-Pyrmont. Friedrich 5 Mark 1903-A MS65 PCGS, Hannover mint, KM192, Jaeger-171. A scarce one-year type with a mintage of just 2,000 pieces, this bright and fully lustrous example is sure to attract. Presently tied as the finest example certified by PCGS, this stellar specimen features highly reflective fields. Some slight contact marks are to be noted, primarily on the obverse, but do relatively little to diminish this coin's second-to-none eye appeal.

Reserve: \$5,000



30237 Württemberg. Karl I gold 10 Mark 1873-F MS68 NGC, Stuttgart mint, KM621, Jaeger-289. Currently the finest-known certified example of the date by either grading services, showing prooflike details throughout the reddish-gold surfaces and nearly blemish-free fields, save for a light scuff around 8 o'clock on the reverse that likely prevents an even finer designation. Upon rotation, the watery expanses illuminate with incoming waves of reflectivity, inspiring awe from the viewer and confirming the incredible match of technical precision and visual allure so often craved by collectors.

Ex. D. Moore Collection

Reserve: \$6,500



30238 Württemberg. Wilhelm II gold Proof 10 Mark 1907-F PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC, Stuttgart mint, KM633, Jaeger-289. A fully premium specimen, complete with intense, jet-black flash that soars from the mirrors and heavily frosted designs that have benefited from an exacting strike, producing life-like relief across both sides. Stunning in hand, and currently the single-finest certified example of this date at NGC.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30239 Württemberg. Wilhelm II gold Proof 10 Mark 1910-F PR67 Cameo NGC, Stuttgart mint, KM633, Jaeger-295. A gorgeous specimen with watery fields that reveal neigh a flaw. A gorgeous specimen with watery fields that reveal nary a flaw. Rather difficult to encounter in this near-pristine certified level of Proof, this current offering showcases an exquisitely sharp strike with soaring, squared-off rims and stark cameo contrast between the frosty, chiseled devices and radiant jet-black mirrors.

Reserve: \$6,000



30240 Edward III (1327-77) gold Noble ND (1356) MS63 PCGS, London Mint, Pre-Treaty Period, 7.72g, S-1489, N-1173. Crown mm. Crowned king with sword and shield standing facing in ship / Floriate cross with € in central quadrilobe. A far rarer type of this popular denomination with a crown for the mintmark (one of the first occurrences of a mintmark not taking the form of some variety of cross), giving us the exact date of 1356 for this Noble, rather a novelty for a Medieval coin! The sole certified example by either NGC or PCGS, and very highly certified for the type as a whole. The surfaces of this crisply-struck specimen are superb, particularly the reverse which exhibits radiant luster in the fields cloaking the bold devices in an almost Prooflike effect. The obverse boasts a sharp depiction of Edward aboard his ship, slightly short of flan at the edges but otherwise features all original detail to an admirable degree. A treat to view in-hand, a marvelous Noble.

Reserve: \$6,000



30241 Edward III (1327-77) gold Noble ND (1356-61) MS63 PCGS, London Mint, Pre-Treaty Period, 7.71g, S-1490, N-1180. Cross 3 mm. Crowned king with sword and shield standing facing in ship / Floriate cross with ε in central quadrilobe. They don't come much better than this! Rarely does one see a coin of this type or age creep into Mint State, yet the present specimen is firmly ensconced within the lofty designation. Struck on a remarkably round flan, and to a very high standard; some minor areas of localized weakness to the reverse as it standard, a factor which fades into insignificance when compared to the outstanding level of detail remaining needle-sharp across both the obverse and reverse. A Medieval treasure which has encountered remarkably few hardships over the last few centuries, considering the turbulent and war-torn times from whence it came.

Reserve: \$7,000



30242 Edward III (1327-77) gold Noble ND (1361-69) MS65 NGC, London mint, Treaty Period, S-1503, N-1232, Fr-95. Cross potent mm. Crowned king with sword and shield standing facing in ship, annulet before EDWARD / Floriate cross with ε in central quadrilobe. Often found poorly struck, clipped or with incomplete legends, this example displays a remarkable strike and complete reverse legend, IHC AVTEM TRAN-SIENS PER MEDIV ILLORRVM IBAT ("But Jesus passing through their midst went His way" - Luke 4:30). Produced during the Treaty of Brétigny wherein Edward III dropped his claim to the French throne and thus omitted his French title from his coins, this crisp, sun-like disk is the single highest graded Treaty-period Noble by either NGC or PCGS. Edward's portrait is superbly sharp, the surfaces are almost entirely free of marks and exhibit only the very beginnings of die rust, the overall effect of this lustrous deep-yellow Noble breathtaking. Simply wonderful to behold and exceptionally rare in this magnificent level of preservation. We offered the next-highest graded example, an MS64, in our August 2017 ANA sale where it realized \$14,100 and we fully expect this sublime specimen to elicit even more excitement from serious collectors of hammered British gold.

Reserve: \$14,000



30243 Richard II (1377-99) gold Noble ND (1377-99) MS64 NGC, S-1656, N-1303. London mint, Type IIIa, Cross pattée mm. Crowned king with sword and shield standing facing in ship, French title resumed / Floriate cross with R in central quadrilobe. A sharply struck Medieval masterpiece, the highest certified by either NGC or PCGS. Besides some blundering of the strike between 9 and 12 o'clock in the obverse legend, this Noble exhibits full and extensive detail, Richard's portrait (similar in style to that of his grandfather, Edward III) particularly sharp. The reverse is simply beautiful, creamy gold surfaces with exceptionally few distracting marks from the ornate central design. A rarer type from this monarch whose short reign began when he was only ten years old, and a specimen worthy of the finest cabinets of British hammered gold.



30244 Henry V (1413-22) gold Noble ND (1413-22) MS63 PCGS, London mint, 6.57g, S-1742, N-1371. Cross patteé mm. Crowned king on ship with sword and shield standing facing in ship, mullet by sword-arm, broken annulet on ship's side / Floriate cross with h in central quadrilobe, trefoil in second quarter. An outstanding example from the short reign of Henry V, the famous King who led his army to victory against the French at Agincourt in 1415. Struck on a round and slightly wavy flan, pleasing even detail spread across its buttery golden surfaces, some double-striking within the legends on the obverse but otherwise crisp and bold in its depiction of Henry aboard his ship. An excellent medieval gold piece.

Reserve: \$7,000



30245 Henry VI (First Reign, 1422-61) gold Noble ND (1422-30) MS64 PCGS, London mint, Annulet Issue, S-1799, N-1414. Lis mm. Crowned king with sword and shield standing facing in ship, annulet by his sword arm / Floriate cross with h in central quadrilobe, an annulet in one spandrel. A fully brilliant piece featuring a superb strike with sharp details throughout and very little wave to the flan. A flan crack along the left side of Henry's shield cuts through to the center-reverse just above the "h" and contains some dark-green residue.

Reserve: \$6,000



30246 Henry VI (First Reign, 1422-61) gold Noble ND (1422-30) MS63 PCGS, London mint, Annulet Issue, S-1799, N-1414. Lis mm. Crowned king with sword and shield standing facing in ship, annulet by his sword arm / Floriate cross with h in central quadrilobe. 'Mint State' for these Nobles can often mean weak striking, irregular flans or planchet cracks, but this superb specimen exhibits none of these detriments; indeed, its strike is strong and perfectly centered, its surfaces sleek and lustrous and a creamy goldenrod, every detail boldly represented. An intensely attractive example in a coveted certified grade, highly unusual as nice as this

Reserve: \$6,000



30247 Henry VI (First Reign, 1422-61) gold Noble ND (1422-30) MS62 NGC, Calais mint, 6.95g, S-1802, N-1415. Annulet Issue. Crowned king with sword and shield standing facing in ship, flag at stern, annulet by sword arm / Floriate cross with c in central quadrilobe, annulet in one spandrel and in legends. A rarer type for this early Noble of Henry VI, and in stunning Mint State preservation; bright, lustrous and with superb surfaces, a creamy yellow-gold with crisp details indicative of a strong hammer strike. An exceptional survivor from Calais, the "brightest jewel in the English crown", and the sole certified example by either NGC or PCGS. Worthy of the finest cabinets of English hammered gold.



30248 Edward IV (First Reign, 1461-70) gold Ryal ND (1464-70) MS62 NGC, Light coinage, S-1950, N-1549. Coronet mm. Crowned king with sword and shield standing facing in ship, ε in banner at stern, large rose on hull / Rose in radiant sun over floriate cross, crowns and lions in angles, large trefoils in spandrels. A resplendent Mint State example of this short-lived denomination, double-struck on the obverse and struck with a slightly rusty reverse die, otherwise boldly impressed on a large, lustrous flan. Highly appealing with a particularly strong portrait of Edward.

Reserve: \$6,000



30249 Edward IV (First Reign, 1461-70) gold Ryal ND (1464-70) MS62 NGC, Light coinage, 7.66g, Long cross fitcheé mm. S-1950, N-1549. Coronet mm. Crowned king with sword and shield standing facing in ship, \mathcal{E} in banner at stern, large rose on hull / Rose in radiant sun over floriate cross, crowns and lions in angles, small trefoils in spandrels. Absolutely exquisite! Medieval gold rarely appears as nice as the present specimen, and it is incredible that it has managed to survive the last 550 years in as premium a grade. Besides some peripheral weakness to the obverse legends the strike is pristine and from fresh, rust-free dies; the surfaces are simply aglow with luster, giving the coin an ethereal appearance. An-all round stunner, sure to entice grade-conscious collectors of British hammered gold.

Reserve: \$6,000



30250 Edward IV (Second Reign, 1471-83) gold Angel ND (1473-7) MS63 NGC, 5.14g, S-2091, N-1626. Cross and four pellets mm. A truly wonderful example, one of the nicest that the cataloguer has seen; just six examples of the type have received a Mint State certification from either PCGS or NGC, only two of which are graded higher than the present specimen. Made of 23ct gold, the face value of an Angel was 6 Shillings and 8 Pence, one third of a Pound, the same as the Noble which it replaced. This example has been especially well made; St. Michael's face and every feather on his body (changed to armour in later issues, to make him appear more human) crisply struck, the flan perfectly round and centered. Pale, subdued luster illuminates the bold devices, the entire planchet a bold goldenrod with darker mustard highlights to the raised elements. Superior in all respects, an elite offering of the ever-popular Angel.



30251 Elizabeth I Trade Coinage. Silver 'Portcullis Money' 4 Testerns ND (1600-1) XF45 NGC, Tower mint, 13.80g, S-2607B, Pridmore-2. Mintmark 'O'. An absolutely fascinating piece of economic and colonial history, and an extremely rare survivor from the Anglo-Spanish war. This famous conflict erupted in 1585, primarily through religious disputes between Catholic Spain under King Philip II, and Protestant England under Queen Elizabeth I. However, it would be naive to omit the role played by the massive commercial disputes between the two countries, both of whom were at the time heavily occupied with colony building and the creation of trade routes. The present coin represents this economic facet of the war. Spain was enjoying huge success with its popular trade currency of 1, 2, 4, and 8 Reales, furthering its monopoly on Atlantic trade, and England decided they must compete with this bread-and-butter contributor to Spain's prosperity. Accordingly, the 1, 2, 4 and 8 'Testerns' were introduced, given this name in the Royal Warrant authorizing their production (although these coins were essentially Reales, being struck to exactly the same size and weight as their Spanish counterparts). These Testerns, produced at the Tower Mint, bore Elizabeth's regnal cipher and more notably a portcullis, perhaps to represent the slamming down on Spanish trade, leading to their being dubbed 'Portcullis Money'. Brought aboard the first voyage of the 'Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies' (a mouthful later shortened to the better known 'East India Company'), the coinage was an utter failure, as suspicious traders in the East Indies refused to accept this unfamiliar currency. Accordingly, no more Portcullis Money was produced rendering the coinage a considerable rarity.

This bold survivor of a short-lived currency is gunmetal gray, handsomely toned a darker shade within the recesses, little if any actual wear across its remarkably well-struck surfaces. The present theory is that the only surviving specimens of this type were souvenirs retained in London, which would certainly explain the lack of circulation on this specimen. The sole certified example by NGC or PCGS; visually iconic and simply wonderful to behold, a piece of genuine numismatic and colonial history, worthy of a premium bid and a place within the finest English or colonial cabinet.

Ex. Parsons (1954), lot 914

Reserve: \$17,500



30252 Elizabeth I (1558-1603) Crown ND (1601-02) XF45 PCGS, Tower mint, S-2582, N-2012. Seventh issue of 1601-02. 41 mm. Well-struck and handsomely toned, the largest silver coin produced during the reign of this iconic monarch and certainly amongst the finest portraits depicted on her coinage. Having not produced silver coins of this size since the reign of Edward VI, the Royal Mint struggled with production and thus many of these Crowns show annealing flaws in the form of surface cracks, with the present specimen being no exception. However, Elizabeth's bold portrait remains unaffected on this example, the Queen presented in full regnal outfit with ruff, scepter and crown. Indeed, the only alloy stresses are limited to the reverse shield and create a somewhat dramatic effect expanding from the center. All in all, an entirely original and most pleasing example of this Elizabethan classic, from a well-pedigreed multi-generational collection.

Ex. Archbishop Sharp Collection

Reserve: \$6,000



30253 James I (1603-25) **gold Laurel ND** (1624) MS62 PCGS, S-2638B, N-2115. Third coinage. Trefoil mm. A choice and highly lustrous specimen, essentially unchanged since it was struck almost four hundred years ago. Somewhat weak on James's face, but otherwise a sharp and highly representative example struck on a high-quality corn-yellow flan; this type marks the first representation on coinage of an English monarch with a laureate wreath, a practise which would last up until the end of George IV's reign in 1830. A superb piece of Jacobean gold in an enviable certified grade.

Reserve: \$5,000



30254 James I (1603-25) gold Unite ND (1613-15) MS63 NGC, 10.07g, S-2619, N-2084. Second coinage. Cinquefoil mm. Truly Mint State, a fabulous coin which captivates the viewer from very first glance. Besides some double-striking and localised weakness in the legends, this coin is unusually well-made for the type, James's portrait intricately performed, dressed in elaborate armor and crown and holding the orb and scepter of office. Fully original surfaces glisten with abundant mint luster, a rare occurrence on hammered gold of this age, and this Unite's quality is certainly recognized by NGC and PCGS, as neither have graded any examples higher than the present sublime specimen. Remarkably preserved and of intense visual appeal, an absolutely delightful example of the type!

Reserve: \$6,500



30255 Charles I (1625-49) gold Unite ND (1636-38) MS62 NGC, Tower mint. 9.06g, S-2692, N-2153. Tun mm. This brilliant selection simply flares with ethereal luster, transforming the sunny disk of gold to nearwhite when tilted in the light. Huge amounts of coinage were produced during Charles I's reign, and this mass-production led to many coins appearing misshapen, poorly-engraved or as weakly struck as the contemporary Spanish cobs. It is all the more significant thus that the present offering has been so well-struck, Charles's bold portrait of a fine style and remarkably prominent, the legends almost entirely readable on both sides; some light doubling on the reverse regnal cypher and shield seems to be the only element detracting from what is otherwise, in all regards, an outstanding and beautiful specimen. A premium Unite, hailing from the late 1630s 'calm before the storm' preceding the Short and Long Parliaments, and the English Civil War.

Reserve: \$6,000



Beautiful Civil War Unite

30256 Charles I gold 'Declaration' Unite of 20 Shillings 1644 MS62 PCGS, Oxford mint, S-2735, N-2389. Longer olive branch curving to left. Obv. CAROLVS D G MAG BR FR ET HI REX, bust of Charles facing left holding sword and olive branch, XX behind. Rev. XVRGAT · DEVS · DISSIP-ENTVR · INIMICI · around, RELIG PRO/LEG ANG/LIB PAR in three lines as central device; three plumes above, 1644/OX below. Simply magnificent, an exceptional rarity in Mint State and one of the finest known specimens of this coveted type produced during the early stages of the English Civil War. Charles I's 'Declaration' coinage served as a statement to his people and Parliament who opposed him that he upheld "the Protestant religion, the laws of England and the Liberty of Parliament", somewhat spurious claims when one examines the history! In tangent with the Wellington Declaration featured on the coin, the standard of the coins themselves also served as a means of propaganda. Where before the war Charles's coins were irregular, poorly-engraved and even more poorly struck, his Declaration coinage is detailed, intricate and solidly-struck on round flans, this present offering serving as a prime example of this exceedingly high quality.

Butter-yellow in color, boldly rendered and graced with a pleasant texture due to die-polish lines (which should not be mistaken for hairlines), we offered this same coin in our New York INC sale of January 2016 where it realized \$36,425, and the market for such high-grade gold rarities has only increased since then. This is surely a singular opportunity for the collector of British gold to obtain one the finest Charles I unites available on the market.

Reserve: \$23,000







The Finest Known Pontefract Siege Shilling

30257 Charles I Pontefract Besieged octagonal Shilling 1648 (1649) MS62 NGC, 5.15g, Brooker-1234 (same dies), S-3150, North-2648. Struck in 1649 after the execution of Charles I and bearing the name of his son, Charles II, this exceptionally rare and stunning survivor simply should not exist in this grade. Bearing razor-sharp details commensurate with a definitive strike and pale argent luster cloaking the crisp legends and devices, to properly appreciate the remarkable preservation and rarity of this piece we must take a trip back to the dying throes of the English Civil War.

The period June 1648 until March 1649 saw the third siege of Pontefract Castle, and the last stand of Charles I's Royalist supporters. The castle, represented here on this Shilling and referred to by the leader of the Parliamentarians Oliver Cromwell as "one of the strongest inland garrisons in the kingdom", had withstood at least two previous sieges, the first just before Christmas of 1644. However, by 1648 the castle had been badly scarred and was suffering. Prolonged siege conditions during the English Civil War resulted in the minting of coin essential for normal life and trade to continue within the castle walls, and these issues were generally hand-made from silver plate either taken by or given to the king's forces, the present piece being no exception. C.E. Challis illuminates the rarity of these late Civil War issues thus: "all the Royalist provincial coinages of the civil war have one thing in common, fewness of numbers. For all his access to the silver from Wales and the plate of colleges, aristocrats and the like, Charles I never achieved a bullion supply in any way commensurate with that of Parliament. In all probability the output of all his mints during the entire conflict was no more in total than two or three average month's output at the Tower between 1642 and 1645."

On January 30 1649, Charles I was captured, tried and executed for treason, but the Royalist army of Pontefract refused to surrender, declaring the city to be the property of the king's son Charles II. It was after this that the present Shilling was produced, bearing the legend 'CAROLVS SECVNDUS' and the motto 'DVM SPIRO SPERO' which translates to "Whilst I live, I hope", symbolic of the Royalists' faith in their new King, who was just 19 years old. Despite their fervor, the castle was surrendered to Cromwell shortly afterwards and destroyed.

The crude production, limited specie, and heavy-circulation impacting this coinage of necessity renders the finding of a well-struck and scarcely-handled example near impossible; and yet, the present specimen has survived in pristine condition, every detail of the long-since gone Pontefract Castle boldly represented. An absolute privilege to view in-hand and by far the finest of the type seen by the cataloger, this numismatic and historical treasure is the highest certified by either NGC or PCGS, and the only example in Mint State; indeed, the next highest is an AU50, a full 12 points below this sublime offering. For the absolute highest-tier collector of the British hammered series, this wonderful Shilling is simply impossible to upgrade upon and deserves your utmost attention.

Ex. Willis, Glendining, 5 June 1991, lot 366; RC Lockett, Glendining, 16 October 1956, lot 2572; EW Rashleigh, Sotheby, 21 June-1 July 1909, lot 1010.



30258 Commonwealth gold Crown 1653 MS65 NGC, 2.24g, S-3212, N-2719. Sun mm. Absolutely outstanding. Needless to say, this is the finest known specimen of a 1653 Commonwealth gold Crown, its surfaces sublime and reflective, its strike (particularly its obverse) as crisp as could be, all in line with its Gem-level grade assigned by NGC. The 3 in the date appears to have been punched over a 2 or perhaps a misplaced 3; the short 11-year series of Commonwealth coinage was plagued with an exceptionally large amount of overdates, badly-punched letters and blundered legends, and this present coin is no exception. The Commonwealth coinage was introduced in 1649 to mark Parliament's victory over Charles I and monarchy as a whole, and Oliver Cromwell likely took vindictive pleasure in removing any likeness of a King or Queen, and changing the decadent Latin legends to more Puritan English. These new coins were loathed for their ugliness, and dubbed 'breeches money' in reference to the twin shields of England and Ireland resembling a pair of trousers, a factor which did not stop the Mint producing vast quantities of these coins. The present offering, however, manages to display this same design so detested by the 17th century English public in an exceptional level of beauty; a truly superb Gem. Part of the famed Kroisos collection, this same coin sold raw in 2008 for a hammer price of \$12,600. This is the final issue for the hammered gold Crown coin, replaced ten years later with the milled coinage of Charles II, and will not disappoint whomever is lucky enough to own it next!

Ex. Kroisos Collection Reserve: \$13,000



30259 Commonwealth gold Unite 1650 AU58 NGC, S-3208, N-2715. A glorious golden reminder of a brief yet hugely significant event in English history. Commonwealth coinage was introduced in 1649, just one year before this Unite was produced; considered deeply unattractive, it was far removed from the previous coinage under Charles I, bearing no monarch's portrait and the Latin legends replaced by "THE COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND" and "GOD WITH US". This coinage remains the sole British issue to ever have purely English legends. The coins of 1649 and 1650 are typically very well-made and sharp, indicative of a strong pride in the new Commonwealth; however, from 1651 onwards the quality steeply declines into misshapen, blundered coins which rarely enter higher grades like this Almost Uncirculated example. The coinage reached its absolute lowest point with the scrappy and poorly produced 1658-60 'Anchor' coinage under the feckless Richard Cromwell, and the coinage as a whole was finally demonetized in 1661 by order of the restored king Charles II making any Commonwealth coin a rarity today.

Clearly a product of the earlier fine style, this Unite gleams with soft luster, its strike so bold as to produce simply exquisite detail, its flan with slight waves but otherwise perfect and round. 1650 is a date only represented in gold within British coinage, and rare even then, and this specimen would serve as an absolutely beautiful representative from this early year of the Commonwealth. Worthy of the finest cabinets of British hammered gold.

Reserve: \$7,000

Ex. Millenia Collection



30260 Oliver Cromwell Shilling 1658 MS64 NGC, KMA207, S-3228, ESC-1005. Simply gorgeous! An enigmatic type which divides collectors as to whether it is a pattern or currency issue, as many appear to have encountered considerable circulation. The present piece, however, is fully prooflike, of awesome preservation and wonderful to behold. Cromwell's finely stippled portrait (a beautiful artistic stride taken by its engraver, Thomas Simon) exhibits essentially no wear, illuminated by a halo of golden tone which quickly transforms into a sea of deep and flashy cobalt, turning once more to gold as it meets the bold legends. The reverse shield and legends appear to float on pools of deep blue reflectivity, the fields boasting a mottled russet-gold patina. This issue represents the true numismatic beauty achievable when a genius of engraving (Simon) meets a genius of engineering (Pierre Blondeau), working together to create what is nothing short of a work of art. An absolutely sublime specimen, and one fully deserving of a place within an elite collection.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30261 Oliver Cromwell 1/2 Crown 1658 MS62 NGC, KMB207, S-3227A, ESC-252. Due to their rarity and historical significance, Cromwell coinage is popular in any condition. Unusually, however, do specimens appear as highly graded as the present example, nor with as much eye appeal! Despite its admirable Mint State certification the present offering still appears conservatively graded, exhibiting very little weakness whatsoever, a superb strike with silky gray surfaces and an iridescent ring at the legends. The reverse boasts a great deal of stark steel-blue luster residing within the cental shield and light gold highlights in the field. Beautiful and rare, an outstanding example of a Cromwellian Halfcrown.







Spectacular Pattern Broad Of Oliver Cromwell

30262 Oliver Cromwell gold Proof Pattern Broad of 20 Shillings 1656 PR63 Cameo PCGS, KM-Pn25, S-3225, W&R-39. Simply put, one of the greatest jewels of the English numismatic series, and indeed a landmark in the country's coinage production history as a whole. The Civil War in England, which occurred from 1642-49, cumulated in the execution of King Charles I and the introduction of Oliver Cromwell as 'Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England'. This tumultuous time in English leadership and policy gave rise to a complete overhaul of English coinage as the new Lord Protector sought to consolidate his power through the greatest form of portable propaganda available at the time – coins. Indeed, it is likely no coincidence that Cromwell was so focused on the beautifying of money considering that under King Charles I, England had had none! Previous attempts to transition English coinage from the traditional hammered method of production to the more modern technique of 'milling' had been either weak or, ultimately, abject failures; however, under Cromwell a final push towards milled coinage occurred. This manifested itself first in the patterns produced by the engraver Thomas Simon and French engineer Pierre Blondeau in 1651, and then in this same duo's 1656-8 portrait coinage of Cromwell, the present specimen serving as an elite representative.

This limited portrait issue, often considered as patterns and yet with many showing clear evidence of circulation, was created to an impeccable standard: combining the genius of Simon's engraving with the technology of Blondeau. Produced entirely in Blondeau's own private Drury House (as the Tower Mint moneyers loathed Blondeau and refused to let him work alongside them), the coinage was designed as a statement of Cromwell's power and to serve as an example of the dramatic improvements in coin production under the Commonwealth. The Lord Protector's portrait is picked out with minute stipples, a signature of Simon's engraving also seen on his famous Petition Crown of 1663, and the overall style bears strong similarity to the fine work of contemporary engraver Jean Varin of the Paris Mint.

With the richest gold color to the planchet the cataloger has ever seen on this type, this outstanding example boasts needle-sharp details in accordance with its lofty certified grade. Seemingly worthy of 'Deep Cameo' designation, its devices thickly frosted, its mirror fields deeply reflective, the entirety of both gleaming surfaces overlaid with the most exquisite soft red patina. The highest certified example of this type is a PR64, just one point above the present specimen. An infinite step-up in quality from its contemporary hammered brethren, and a beauty which only came to exist via a revolutionary change in England.





Stunning Cromwell Broad

30263 Oliver Cromwell gold Proof Pattern Broad of 20 Shillings 1656 PR61 Cameo NGC, 9.09g, KM-Pn25, S-3225, W&R-39. An absolutely outstanding offering, this glorious golden Broad (the precursor of the Guinea, and a denomination produced solely in 1656) is a masterpiece of engraver and engineer's art. Immaculately performed and produced, this Proof is all-the-more significant for its historical background, bearing the portrait of the only commoner to ever feature on the obverse of an English coin: the leader of the Parliamentarians Oliver Cromwell.

The English Civil War came to its close in 1649 on the execution of King Charles I, marking the beginning of the Commonwealth of England presided over by Cromwell, its Lord Protector. A staunch Puritan, Cromwell soon set about transforming the face of the land by his ideals, through such dramatic acts as canceling Christmas celebrations! Partnered with his abhorrence of Catholic 'decadence' was his hatred of the monarchy, a hatred which led him to refuse the crown when it was offered to him. We see this Puritan and anti-monarchist feeling expressed clearly in the currency coins of the Commonwealth; bearing no likeness of a King or Queen, English legends instead of Latin, and the removal of any pomp or decoration whatsoever leading to their being despised by the general population for their ugliness.

With all this in mind, the current coin is a blatant and almost inexplicable piece of hypocrisy. Cromwell's portrait is prominently centered on the obverse and depicted with a laureate wreath, the Classical symbol of emperorship; circling his likeness are his Latin titles, whilst the reverse bears his personal motto PAX QVÆRITVR BELLO, "peace is sought by war". Above all else is the bizarre choice of putting a *crown* atop the reverse shield, the most iconic symbol of monarchy imaginable, one Cromwell himself refused!

Every facet of this coin seems overtly anti-Cromwellian, making it all the more fascinating from a numismatic and historical perspective; and whatever the reason for Cromwell's acceptance of it, it is a piece clearly designed to impress. Simply extraordinarily high-quality, the planchet a delicate lemon-gold in color, with a luxurious frosting to Cromwell's hypocritical portrait; likely only denied an "Ultra Cameo" designation by a gentle tone in the obverse field overlaying the flashy mirrors and reducing the contrast somewhat. The reverse remains bright and fully reflective, with a stunning red-orange cloak to the crisp Commonwealth shield. A coin one can sit and marvel at for hours, over its symbolism, its history, and its splendor.

Reserve: \$48,000



30264 Charles II gold Coronation Medal 1661 MS61 NGC, 11.16g, Eimer-221, MI-472-76. A superb and extremely rare medal, the first milled depiction of Charles II, expertly engraved by Thomas Simon; his initials TS can be found in tiny letters on the truncation of Charles's bust. Coronation medals served as a first opportunity to engrave the new monarch's portrait, and these medallic depictions often becoming the foundation for the coinage style. However, this medal is particularly unusual for its small size and lower-relief depiction of the King, engraved far more like a coin than a medal. Accordingly, it is likely the case that Simon engraved this portrait as a pattern for Charles's Broad, as substantiated by the 1660-dated silver patterns bearing the same obverse die (one of which sold at our September 2013 Long Beach sale, realizing \$21,150). As none of these patterns are known in gold, this coronation medal is likely the only opportunity for collectors to own Simon's superb first engraving of Charles II, and in its intended metal.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30265 Charles II 1/2 Crown 1674 MS61 NGC, KM438.1, S-3367, ESC-476. SEXTO edge. An extraordinary Halfcrown of Charles II, the highest certified example of this rarer date by either NGC or PCGS (and one of only 7 examples of this denomination to enter Mint State at all!). Charles's portraits are often over-engraved, resulting in a loss of detail as the specie cannot reach the deepest parts of the incuse depiction of the monarch. However, when the stars align and a crisp strike is achieved, the resulting effect is wonderful, his hair a mass of complex curls and elegant laureate leaves. The present specimen approaches Prooflike quality, colored a dark gray-gold with reflective elements in the fields; the obverse strike is, as aforementioned, impeccable, but it also bears mentioning that the reverse exhibits no loss of detail commensurate with an unequal distribution of metal. Overall an unbeatable example of this popular denomination, and one we expect to elicit strong bidder activity.



Charles II gold Unite ND (1660-62) AU Details (Mount Removed) NGC, 9.02g, S-3301, N-2753 (Rare). First hammered issue without mark of value behind bust. A splendid example, sharply-struck with gorgeous surfaces, the highest denomination of Charles II's short-lived series of hammered coinage. After the restoration of the monarchy in 1660, the Tower mint began striking coins of much the same style as under Charles I but with a far finer portrait of the King than seen previously, perhaps out of loyalty for their recently-restored monarch. However, under the Commonwealth much work had been undertaken by the engraver Thomas Simon and engineer Pierre Blondeau to introduce milled coinage to England, a process which continued into the reign of Charles II. Accordingly, within just two years of the King's return, hammered coinage such as this superb Unite ceased to be produced as milled coins took their place. Rare thus, this large and well-preserved specimen shows evidence of being a late strike through a noticeable die-break at 8 o'clock on the obverse and some die polishing lines on the reverse, making it possibly one of the last hammered gold coins of Charles II ever to be struck. Scant evidence of the mount removal denoted in the certification, and likely picked to be worn as jewelery by a loyal supporter of the new King for its outstanding portrait. An all-round stunner, and an elite representative of a short-lived and iconic issue. A spot of red wax is noted in the center of the obverse, likely as a result of this coin's inclusion in a late 19th or early 20th century catalogue.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman





The First Milled Gold Coin Of Charles II

30267 Charles II gold Pattern Broad 1662 AU55 NGC, KM-Pn32, S-337A, N-2780 (Rare). By Thomas Simon, signed with a small sideways 'S' beneath Charles's portrait. A gorgeous Broad, the only 1662 dated gold coin of Charles II, and the direct precursor to the Guinea. Often thought of as a pattern and certainly a trial coinage as it were, current evidence suggests that this issue was in fact intended to circulate; adjustment marks on many examples demonstrate strict weight control, whilst the wear often seen on this type suggests day-to-day use. It is very easy to consider a pattern, however, for its excellent engraving and careful production, and this high-quality is likely a statement to King Charles II himself.

1660 saw the restoration of the monarchy welcoming the return of Charles II with open arms, and in celebration the Tower Mint immediately began producing hammered coins bearing the portrait of the new King. However, strides had been taken during the preceding Commonwealth of England to introduce new milled coinage, and this process continued during the first few years of Charles's reign. Thomas Simon, the master engraver behind this new milled coinage also responsible for the Commonwealth Great Seal, was aware of the King's displeasure that he had worked directly for his father's executioner, and accordingly was eager to demonstrate his skill to Charles and continue his patronage. Simon thus acted very fast in producing such pieces as Charles's coronation medal, 1660-dated milled patterns and the present Broad (just four years after he had produced Cromwell's) in exceptionally high quality so as to impress the new King. This attempt to gain Charles's favor crescendoed in 1663 with the production of his famed Petition Crown.

The present example is minimally worn, every stroke of Simon's work still sharply detailed and illuminated with a gorgeous amber tone; fields of such lustrous depth that they appear Prooflike, beginning in the centers as reflective and becoming ethereal as they meet the peripheries of this superb coin. Of outstanding visual appeal, embroiled in a major turning point in English coinage, and surely fit for a King!

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman

Reserve: \$10,000



Charles II gold 1/2 Guinea 1670 MS63 NGC, KM431, S-3347. One of the finest known examples from only the second year of production for this denomination. Charles II's reign heralded England's final transition in coin production from the traditional hammered method to the cutting-edge milled technique, an event which nurtured the artistic imagination and skill of talented engravers such as Thomas Simon and the Roettiers brothers. However, in their excitement to take advantage of this new platform through which they could demonstrate their art, they overdid it somewhat and engraved many dies too deeply, with too much detail. As a result, much of Charles II's coinage sees a considerable loss of definition at the highest points where the metal could not reach the die. Accordingly, the present offering is all-the-more special and desirable for its unusually sharp portrait of the King, even down to the highest points of his hair showing many curls. Centrally and definitively struck, the obverse field is reflective and semi-prooflike, whilst the reverse shows an extent of cartwheel luster usually only found on coins 200 years younger than this Half Guinea. This is the only MS63 certified by either NGC or PCGS, superior to the Norweb specimen (graded an MS62 PCGS), the sole competition to this lustrous, lemon-gold and thoroughly exquisite offering being one MS64 seen by NGC. Outstanding in every regard and breathtaking to behold, this piece is not to be missed by the serious collectors of British gold.

Ex. M. Kaufman Collection

Reserve: \$11,000



30269 Charles II gold "Elephant" 2 Guineas 1664 AU58 NGC, KM425.2, S-3334. Elephant below bust. A premium example from the first year of production for this underrated denomination, the second highest specimen certified by either NGC or PCGS, and an ever-popular 'hallmark' type coin. It was coins such as this which gave the Guinea their name; the elephant below Charles's portrait denotes the origin of specie, imported from Guinea by the Royal African Company. There is something charming about the marking of metal origin on English coins (such as the East India Company 5 Guineas, an example of which is also offered in this sale), and the elephant remains perhaps the most iconic of the various hallmarks found on 17th and 18th century British coinage. The present offering is just fabulous, its strike exceptionally bold and its lemon-gold planchet imbued with considerable luster; these first-year 2 Guineas have an air of a pattern about them, with their strong and central strikes and prominent rim lip. This coin impresses both historically and visually and serves as an unmissable opportunity for the serious collector of British

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman



30270 William & Mary gold Coronation Medal 1689 AU58+ PCGS, 35mm, 18.58g, MI-662-25, Eimer-312a. By J. Roettier. A very rare gold example of the official coronation medal; depicting Jove striking down Phaethon on the back of his chariot, allegedly in representation of James II, the recently disgraced King, and his loss of the 'reigns' of the British Empire. 200 of these gold medals were given by William III to his courtiers, and an additional 515 to each member of the Commons - a total mintage of 715. Each of these medals were supposedly of the value 'five-and-forty shillings', with 28 double-weight examples presented to foreign ministers, one of which is offered as the next lot. In the nearly three-and-a-half centuries since they were produced, many of these medals have encountered considerable wear or been melted down, and accordingly are scarce in any condition; the present offering is thus all the more remarkable for its high grade and visual appeal. Lemon-gold in color with abundant luster, the strike superbly crisp and definitive, virtually no hairlines nor contact marks across its bright surface. Exceptionally attractive, and certainly a piece for the selective collector. Starting Bid: \$3,000







Exceedingly Rare Double-Weight Gold Medal - One Of Just 28 Produced

30271 William & Mary Double Weight gold Coronation Medal **1689** AU53 NGC, 35mm, 34.28g, cf. MI-662-25, cf. Eimer-312a. By J. Roettier. Stunning, high-relief and the rarest of the rare – the double-weight William & Mary coronation medal in gold, one of supposedly just 28 struck, properly identified and offered for the very first time.

John Evelyn, the 17th century diarist, records that, alongside the 1,200 silver and 715 gold coronation medals of weights 17-19 grams given by William III to his courtiers in 1689, 28 medals of 'double-value' were presented to foreign ministers. Collectors of the British coronation medal series will be familiar with the regular issues featuring the iconic design engraved by Jan Roettier, but few will have seen references to these scarcely-documented double-weight medals simply due to the fact that they are near-unknown and none has ever been offered for sale. The present offering represents the sole known example of this extremely small number of special-issue VIP medals.

Quite besides its extraordinary rarity, this medal is equally impressive for its magnificent eye appeal and high standard of production. A rich canary-gold in color, and clearly intended to be a presentation piece as the relief of William and Mary's portraits is simply extraordinary; the thicker gold planchet has resulted in a far sharper strike, as the greater quantity of metal has succeeded in reaching the deepest engraving within the die. Additionally, there is evidence of double-striking, perhaps to assist in raising the relief of this medal even further. As a result, although conservatively certified as AU53 (and indeed demonstrating some wear to the highest points), this medal still retains a far greater coverage of detail to William's hair than a higher-certified normal weight specimen, and overall a much bolder appearance.

Chris Eimer, renowned authority on British medals, on viewing images and a description of this medal stated "having looked at the materials that you have attached, it certainly does appear that you have a special issue of the official gold William and Mary coronation medal." Of the highest rarity, an outstanding medal, elite in every sense of the word; this offering represents a once-in-a-generation opportunity for a collector to own this glorious golden prize, a medal designed to impress, to inspire awe, and intended to be owned solely by foreign elite of the 17th century.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman





Outstanding 5 Guineas Of William & Mary

30272 William & Mary 5 Guineas 1692 MS61 NGC, KM479.1, S-3422, QVARTO edge. A spectacular Mint State 5 Guineas, one of only 3 of this type to enter the MS level of certification! Exhibiting extremely little in the way of actual wear, this example has only been held back from a higher certified grade through horizontal hairlines to the obverse. Besides this, the coin is just extraordinary and essentially fully-detailed; the superb strike has boldly rendered the low-relief engraving, creating a razor sharp level of detail to both the obverse and reverse. The planchet is lemon-gold to the center, expanding outwards into a ring of lustrous orange at the peripheries giving an exquisite frame to William and Mary's crisp dual portraits. Of supreme visual appeal, this premium piece is sure to command bidder attention and find its new home amongst other excellent British pieces in an elite collection.

Reserve: \$80,000



30273 William & Mary gold 5 Guineas 1694 XF45 NGC, KM479.1, S-3422, SEXTO edge. A large and pleasing gold offering from the final year of the joint reign of William III and Mary II. Especially attractive for the certified grade, and although engraved in low relief, the ever-popular dual portraits show solely unobtrusive contact marks and very little actual wear. Indeed, if one looks past the slight weakness in the centers, the coin itself is remarkably attractive and well-preserved; the detail on William's hair and in the peripheries is exquisite, luster gleams in the legends, and the entire aged-gold planchet is illuminated by a beautiful light red tone. Immensely visually satisfying and with no edge knocks common for this heavy type, an overall superb offering.

Reserve: \$15,000



30274 William III 1/2 Crown 1700 MS66 NGC, KM492.2, S-3494. A truly gorgeous and super-choice example of this late issue of old King William, the strike nearly full, the luster intense, and the toning simply *awesome* - a rich palette of vibrant golden blue and deep mauve iridescence, with bright silvery luster peeking out around numerous parts of the legends, creating wonderful eye appeal in a silver coin type that is seldom found sparkling and/or beautifully toned. In an older NGC holder, this coin would certainly be worthy of a 'star' certification were it reholdered. Among the finest known, now certified, formerly part of a little group of exceptionally fine William III silver found in a London safe some decades ago. Deserves in-hand examination for its full dazzling effect, an offering which is sure to appeal to those concerned with only the best of British coins.



30275 Anne gold Coronation Medal 1702 AU58 NGC, 18.55g, MI-288-4. A scarce and rather hefty gold medal honoring the coronation of Queen Anne, depicting the new Queen as Pallas Athena, brandishing the thunderbolts of Jupiter against the personification of France. Terrifically well-struck, a hair's breath from Mint State and a gorgeous lustrous gold in color. Rare in the series of coronation medals, exquisitely preserved and unlikely to escape the attention of high-end collectors of British Coronation Medals.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30276 Anne gold Guinea 1714 MS63 NGC, KM538, S-3574. Amongst the finest specimens extant, this Mint State Guinea from the last year of Anne's reign exhibits the Queen in exceptionally sharp detail for a notoriously shallowly-engraved type. Fully brilliant luster gleams across the bold planchet, metal quality clearly very high; the only tone across the lemon-gold disc a light orange within the legends. Approaching the absolute ceiling for quality of Anne Guineas, the highest certified specimens of this year a duo of MS64s at NGC, none certified higher than MS63 at PCGS. A stunningly bold and bright example.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman



George I gold Coronation Medal 1714 MS62 NGC, 34mm, by John Croker. MI-424-9, Eimer-470. A stunning example of this official coronation issue in gold, and one of the rarest by far in the British coronation medal series. The reported mintage in gold for this medal was merely 330 pieces; this is likely due to the unpopularity of George I in Britain whose coronation caused rioting in the streets, meaning the demand for expensive commemoratives was likely small! With dramatic relief and an appealing cameo effect on the devices, the fields of this Mint State example are reflective and without significant contact marks, with areas of deep red iridescence. George's intricate portrait on the obverse is elegantly performed and unmarred, as is the reverse depiction of the King being crowned by Britannia herself. A similar example graded SP62 PCGS (considered a 'specimen' but in fact the same type) sold at our August 2017 ANA sale, realizing \$18,800. An altogether outstanding specimen of this Hanoverian king's coronation medal in gold, one of the key types within a series of rarities.

Reserve: \$8,500



30278 George I gold "Prince Elector" Guinea 1714 AU55 NGC, KM538, S-3628. The very first year of issue for George I's coinage (a rare occurrence wherein 1714 Guineas were produced bearing the portraits of Queen Anne and George I), and a one-year type for this exquisite portrait of the Hanoverian King. A superb representative, lightly circulated commensurate with the certification, but well-struck for this deeply engraved type with the little wear present shallow and even. A great deal of original yellow-white luster remains, whilst the obverse shows a deep and attractive red-orange patina to the fields framing George's bold depiction. Altogether, a wonderful example of this popular Guinea and sure to garner particular bidder attention. A comparative AU55 example of this same type sold in our April 2017 Chicago auction, realizing \$9,987.50.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman



30279 George I gold Guinea 1726 MS62 NGC, KM559.2, S-3633. Fifth laureate head. An exceptional coin, boasting near-full luster even after 292 years! Gorgeous satiny surfaces atop a lemon-gold planchet, the crisp strike lending impressive sharpness to George's bust and the reverse cruciform shields. A die break is noted within the fourth scepter on the reverse, but does nothing to detract from the eye appeal of this Guinea. A very difficult type to obtain in Mint State, and one that commands particular bidder attention when it appears as such; an example graded one point higher, MS63, sold at our auction 3037 in January 2015, realizing \$18,800.





Superb Near-Mint State 2 Guineas

30280 George I gold 2 Guineas 1720/17 AU58 NGC, KM554, S-3627. The second highest certified example of this scarce overdate type, and the best that the cataloger has encountered. George I's coinage rarely scrapes Mint State as a result of its weak engraving and is often struck off-center; this specimen, however, has been centrally and definitively struck on a high-quality flan to an unusually high standard. A deep and rich gold in color with abundant luster, an iridescent red patina encroaching from the peripheries and punctuating the legends, George's portrait especially sharp as are the reverse shields. Indeed, it is difficult to find any respects in which this coin does *not* impress! An elite offering indeed, and a truly premium representative.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman



30281 George II gold Coronation Medal 1727 MS62 NGC, 34.6mm, 22.9g, Eimer-510, MI-479-4. By J. Croker. A lustrous and well-preserved example of the official issue, produced in remarkably high-relief and to a high standard. Besides the usual die-polish lines present in the fields, this large gold specimen clearly has encountered very little handling since its production 291 years ago. Likely one of the best extant. This same medal sold at our September 2011 Long Beach sale realizing \$6,900, and the market has grown significantly since then; accordingly we expect a bidder response proportionate to the eye appeal, rarity and superb preservation of this coronation medal.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30282 George II Proof 1/2 Crown 1746 PR66★ NGC, Royal mint, KM584.2, S-3696, ESC-608. An all-around stunning coin in a level of presentation that remains unchallenged. For reference, an NGC PR66 in our January 2016 sale hammered for \$9,000, and though technically its equal in terms of pure numerical grade, the piece on offer now has much greater eye appeal. Though that can often be dismissed as merely a subjective opinion, the fact that NGC saw fit to award this coin with its coveted, and elusive, star designation makes it nearly an indisputable fact. Putting the holder aside, one needs to only look at this coin in hand to see why it is among the finest, if not the single finest, known example of the type. Blazing blue, green, and purple iridescence with old cabinet toning and nearly perfect surfaces makes this a true connoisseur's coin.



30283 George II Proof Crown 1746 PR65 NGC, KM585.2, S-3690, ESC-1669. An absolutely beautiful example from the first British Proof set, and tied with five others for the finest graded at NGC. Only 100 of these sets were produced for collectors, a lower mintage than nearly all Proof sets which follow it (besides, perhaps, the 1821). Exceptionally well-struck, there is something exceedingly charming about seeing George II's elaborate portrait so sharply represented, and with such a gorgeously high-relief frame of edge dentils. This coin has mostly gray toning with flashes of deep steel-blue and magenta that appear when held in the right light. We sold this same coin in our January 2017 New York INC auction, where it realized \$22,325; for the grade-conscious collector of British crowns, it doesn't get much better than this!

Starting Bid: \$7,500



30284 George II gold 2 Guineas 1738 MS61 NGC, KM576, S-3667B. A type seldom if ever seen in Mint State, and thus one that captures the viewer's attention when it appears as high-quality as this superb specimen. Richly covered with flashy white luster, the deep gold planchet boldly impressed with the likeness of the King and the intricate English/ Hanoverian shields, a coin which has seen little if any significant circulation and is rewarded accordingly with superb eye appeal. Extremely collectible in this comparatively lofty designation. The last example we handled was another MS61 which sold in our August 2017 ANA sale, realizing \$7,637.50.

Ex. Guia







Highly Collectable 5 Guineas Struck From East India Company Gold

30285 George II gold 'East India Company' 5 Guineas 1729 AU53 NGC, KM571.2, S-3664. A coin which captures both the viewer's eye with its beauty, and imagination with its history. Arguably the most popular British gold denomination and certainly a current vogue, seemingly conservatively graded; the planchet was adjustment marked prior to striking, but when viewed in-hand these marks do little to detract from the pronounced strike, minimal wear and overall eye appeal of this large gold offering. Most significant about this 5 Guinea piece, however, is surely the 'E.I.C.' boldly impressed beneath George II's laureate portrait representing the 'East India Company', a name unmatched in conjuring up associations with British Colonialism.

This notorious company was formerly known as the 'Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies' and was chartered under Queen Elizabeth I in 1600; indeed, we are delighted to be able to offer a '4 Testern' piece produced for the inaugural voyage of this company within this same sale, a further numismatic underpin. The East India Company eventually rose to account for half of the entire world's trade, bolstering the financial and territorial roots of the British Empire, and were an integral part of the events leading up to the American Revolution: their exemption from the tea import duties imposed on their colonial counterparts triggered the Boston Tea Party of 1773. In fact, the prominence of the EIC during this turbulent time has led some to theorize that the Stars and Stripes were based on the East India Flag, as the two bear remarkable similarities.

It was this famed colonial institution which sourced the specie for this present coin from one of their many dominions, and one cannot hold it and not imagine from whence this metal was taken, its long voyage across the seas and its life in the fledgling era of the British Empire. Deep aged-gold in color with lustrous flashes peeking through the legends, every detail from George's bust to the EIC hallmark razor-sharp and fringed with a subtle yet attractive red patina. An outstanding piece of British history preserved in gold, and a coin which thoroughly deserves its place amongst other premium 5 Guinea pieces in an elite collection.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman





5 Guineas Produced From Captured Treasure

30286 George II gold 5 Guineas 1746-LIMA AU55 NGC, KM586.1, S-3665. Decimo Nono edge. A premium 'hallmarked' English coin, and perhaps one of the best-known types. The hefty weight of gold used to produce this 5 Guineas of George II was part of the £500,000 in specie captured by Admiral Anson (a prominent Royal Navy officer) in his raids on Spanish treasure ships bearing gold and silver mined in Lima, Peru. On their safe return to Portsmouth, Anson was met by a cheering crowed who formed a parade all the way back to London so as to safely deposit the tons of captured Spanish ore at the Royal Mint. To celebrate their victory (and humiliate their enemies), coins made from this treasure were marked 'Lima' beneath the bust of George II, and thus an enigmatic and historic coinage was born. The present offering is a bold and round specimen of rich color, its hallmark crisp and evident, limited circulation wear commensurate with grade even across both surfaces with no areas of especial weakness. The majority of 'Lima' marked coins are silver, and thus 5 Guineas such as this specimen are rare indeed and ever-popular when they appear. An eternal treasure.

Reserve: \$30,000



30287 George II gold 5 Guineas 1746-LIMA XF40 NGC, KM586.1, S-3665. Decimo Nono edge. A superb 5 Guineas bearing the renowned 'Lima' hallmark, denoting that the specie for its production was captured from Spanish treasure ships transporting gold and silver mined in Peru. Far more silver specie was brought to the tower than gold, and so 5 Guineas made from the Lima treasure are very scarce; we are merely fortunate to be able to offer two in the same sale! This specimen is a deep gold with reddish tints to the legend, circulation wear shallow and even, highly attractive for the certified grade and a premium example of this coveted gold issue.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30288 George III gold Coronation Medal 1761 MS61 NGC, 34mm, 23.4g, Eimer-694, BHM-22. Essentially as fine as this type comes, being scarcely encountered particularly in higher grades and often somewhat shoddily produced. Vivid orange highlights frame the luxuriously rich aged-gold centers of this centrally-struck medal, George's high-relief portrait retaining full crisp detail. The reverse field is somewhat prooflike, and the devices shows remarkably little wear; Britannia's face, where the first signs of flatness are seen on this type, is near-complete. Indeed, this specimen appears better-preserved and more visually appealing than other MS61s we have offered in recent years. A wonderful golden testament to one of Britain's longest reigning monarchs. This same medal sold at our September 2011 Long Beach sale, realizing \$8,050.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman



30289 George III silver Proof Pattern 1/2 Penny 1788 PR67 NGC, by William J. Taylor after Droz, P-1012 (Extremely rare). A classic 'Late Soho' creation. Taylor, a Victorian coin dealer, came upon the opportunity to purchase many of the original Soho Mint dies when the Mint closed in 1848 and its components were sold off by the firm Fuller and Horsey, April-May 1850. After polishing and restoring a number of these, Taylor set about making strikes in very limited numbers from the original 18th century dies for the benefit of collectors, as well as concocting some of his own die-pairings. This series introduced many previously unknown proofs and patterns, of which no contemporary examples survived but for which the dies were still extant; accordingly these cannot be said to be 'restrikes', as no original Soho Mint strikings bearing these designs exist, the present silver Halfpenny being a prime example.

An exceptionally rare type to begin with, and in a preservation unsurpassed by any others of the type; were it in a more recent NGC holder it would doubtless receive an 'Ultra Cameo' designation, as well as a star. It is *gorgeous*. Fields which began life ultra-reflective have matured into magnificent swirling reds, blues, greens, golds, darkening into moody frames at the peripheries; the pattern portrait of George III is immaculate, and fully covered with luxurious gray frost. Britannia on the reverse is similarly matte, her surrounding fields a deep gold-magenta, the margins alight with crescent rainbows. The cataloger has scarcely ever seen a silver coin develop such beauty, and strongly suggests viewing this coin in person as no description can fully do it justice. A magnificent Gem, in every sense of the word.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30290 George III Proof Pattern Penny 1805-SOHO PR67 NGC, P-1293 (Extremely rare). By William J. Taylor. A stunning mid-19th century piece by William Taylor, produced from the original Soho Mint dies after the mint's closure in 1848. Far from mass-producing his numismatic concoctions, Taylor produced but a handful of each pattern type, few of which can be truthfully dubbed 'restrikes' due to their die-combinations never having been produced prior to Taylor's efforts. This present piece is one such pattern, as no currency Pennies were produced in 1805, and indeed the 1805 dated reverse die is one produced by Taylor himself by modifying an earlier type. Of the few 1805 Pennies in silver he created, the cataloger cannot believe that any extant can match the present specimen for quality, eye appeal nor grade.

To call this Penny 'pristine' would be an understatement, as that would imply that it had remained exactly as it was when first struck. In terms of its lacking any discernible wear, contact marks or any flaws at all, that is accurate. But it is in its *remarkable* toning that a great degree of its beauty lies, a toning only achievable over nearly two centuries of slow, natural formation. The obverse field almost appears concave, glossy reflectivity flowing around the matte portrait of George III; truly watery, and when turned in the light electric magentas, cobalts, reds and golds pop out, silhouetting George against the dazzling light display. Indeed, even the frosted portrait of the King has submitted to this magnificent patina, his drapery turning to gold at the base whilst his laureate wreath is a delicate steel-blue. The reverse exhibits a similarly dramatic effect, Britannia almost entirely a blue-magenta in color, the fields endless mirrors. Simply put, a sublime coin, of unsurpassed eye appeal. We offered the 2 Pence equivalent of this 1805 type in PR66 as part of our January New York INC sale, where it realized \$31,200, and anticipate similar excitement over the offering of this marvellous Gem.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30291 George III copper Gilt Proof Penny 1806-SOHO PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM663b, Peck-1325. Late Soho issue. An unmatchable Proof of this Birmingham issue, its gilt coverage bright gold and entirely unbroken. Coins of this age are exceptionally rarely found in such high certified grades, and yet this scarce survivor has managed over two hundred years without so much as a scratch, a fingerprint or contact mark to mar its pair of deep gold mirror surfaces. Every minute detail engraved at the Soho Mint has survived in an exceptionally bold relief, George's portrait simply pristine. Listed as 'scarce' by Peck, this specimen is far, far beyond that; its outstanding condition and eye appeal renders this an extreme rarity, worthy of the most selective collector of early English Proofs.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30292 George III silver Proof Pattern Shilling 1798 PR65 PCGS, ESC-2176 (R5). J. By Milton. Plain edge. An outstanding Pattern of the highest rarity produced at the end of the 18th century, a turbulent time for British coinage. By the beginning of George III's reign in 1760 the British standard values for gold and silver had become hugely outdated, overvaluing gold and undervaluing silver. Accordingly, much British silver was used to pay for imports from foreign nations and thus went overseas, whilst gold was used domestically to pay for exports. This imbalance led to a near-complete cessation of silver coinage production, hence why the majority of coins dating from 1760-1800 are Guineas or fractional Guineas. Only a handful of attempts were made to produce silver coinage besides the 'Maundy' issues issued nearly every year, the present specimen representing a proposal for the Shilling design. Dated 1798, the same year as the famed 'Dorriens-Magens' Shilling (also by Milton), this pattern displays extraordinary beauty not solely in its design and performance, but also in its remarkable preservation and tone. Cameo worthy, George's large laureate bust colored a deep frosted gray, fields behind oil-slick black with stark white luster; intriguingly, much of the legend appears overstruck over other letters. The reverse shield is wonderfully intricate, far more elegantly performed than on a circulation coin, all the more accentuated through its remarkable lack of wear or contact marks commensurate with its Gem-level grade. A pattern which impresses at every turn, excessively rare and one which every serious pattern or George III collector should examine in-hand and deign to make their own.

Reserve: \$12,000



30293 George III Proof Bank Dollar of 5 Shillings 1804 PR66 NGC, Soho mint, KM-Tn1, S-3768, ESC-149. An ever-popular type very seldom encountered in proof grades--due largely to the fact that they were overstruck on Spanish 8 Reales--this stunning proof issue, produced in order to replace the widely counterfeited counterstamped 8 Reales, leaves little to be desired from the potential buyer: glorious, bright, reflective fields displaying russet hues set against mottled graphite surfaces; currently tied as the finest certified example from NGC; and remarkably lacking in evidence of being over-struck on another issue. Worthy of a premium bid.

Reserve: \$5,500







An Enigmatic Neoclassical Beauty

30294 George III silver "Hercules" Proof Pattern Crown 1820 PR65 PCGS, ESC-2057 (R5), L&S-211. By J P Droz after Monneron's 1792 pattern by Dupré. An incredible Gem specimen of extreme rarity, every detail razor sharp, handsomely toned, and of a unique expression within the Crown series. Its Swiss engraver, Jeanne-Pierre Droz, had been an employee of the Soho Mint until a falling out with Matthew Boulton, after which he left for the Paris Mint and went on to design many of the Napoleonic medals produced during the period of c1800-1815, a series renowned for its wonderful neoclassical imagery. Clearly, Droz maintained his appreciation for this artistic style in his pattern for George III's Crown bearing the Classical Hero Hercules.

It is interesting that, rather than create his own reverse design, Droz copied a smaller-sized French pattern of 1792 by Augustin Dupré, as several elements of this original revolution-era design have not translated well on this Crown pattern. Whereas the 1792 pattern represents Hercules breaking the royal scepter as a clear symbol of the overthrow of monarchy in revolutionary France, we now see the Hero breaking a fasces of sticks, an action whose purpose is somewhat unclear. Additionally, Droz's decision to keep the design on this Crown the same size as on the original 1792 pattern of just 32mm has led to the featuring of a disproportionately large exergue on the reverse. Finally, and perhaps most significantly, the engraver has boldly chosen to omit the portrait of George III (or George IV to whom this pattern is sometimes attributed), a numismatic stride not seen since the Commonwealth coinage of 1649-60.

The enigma of Droz's artistic choices notwithstanding, this pattern is undeniably beautiful, captivating the viewer with its highly unusual and dynamic devices. Masterfully incised, not one millimeter of this coin remains static, variation and depth observable on even the facial expressions of the individuals within the reverse shield. Hercules is exceedingly boldly represented, the Nemean lion's pelt draped underneath him to a high degree of realisim, strain evident on his forehead as he struggles to snap the bundle of sticks he is holding. Produced to an outstanding high standard, every element of the design crisp and pristine, argent gray in the fields and its devices cloaked with an iridescent patina. Impactful in every regard, in its rarity, unique style, engraving quality and remarkable preservation, this is a premium piece befitting solely a premium collection. The scratches seen on the obverse are in fact on the green label PCGS holder.

Reserve: \$50,000



30295 George III gold 'Military' Guinea 1813 MS63 NGC, KM664, S-3730. An outstanding example from the final year of production for one of the most iconic early-milled British denominations. The Guinea, first struck in 1663 during the reign of Charles II, was produced for 150 years until 1813, the year the present specimen was minted. A coinage of necessity, the so-called 'military' Guineas of 1813 numbered 80,000 and were produced solely as a one-year type by the British government in order to pay armed forces fighting in the Napoleonic Wars. Clearly whomever this Guinea was paid to put it aside immediately as it has encountered no wear whatsoever. Absolutely exquisite, an exceptionally lustrous lemon-gold jewel, superbly struck with Prooflike surfaces which dazzle the viewer. A Georgian treasure sure to appeal to collectors with a focus on eye appeal.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30296 George IV gold Proof Coronation Medal 1821 PR62 Cameo NGC, 31.38g, BHM-1070, Eimer-1146. By Benedito Pistrucci. Out of the many coronation medals produced for British monarchs over the last few hundred years, few are as fine in their engraving and visual effect as the present example, produced by Pistrucci for George IV. Although an overweight and unattractive King, the Italian engraver has managed to give George an intensely noble appearance, and in such a high relief that the leaves of his laureate wreath are thrust forward in a symbolic testament to his Kingship and honor. The mirror fields are so pronounced in conjunction with the high relief that, if viewed from the right angle, George's face appears to be in the round as a result of its reflection. On the reverse, we see Victory crowning a notably slim-looking George IV whilst the Three Graces of Britannia, Hibernia and Scotia bear witness. The engraving quality is so fine on this piece, it is difficult to believe that in just three short years George IV would remove Pistrucci as his chief engraver for producing what he deemed to be unflattering portraits! An all-round majestic offering, deep-gold with iridescent red highlights, a truly beautiful masterpiece of engraving.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman

Starting Bid: \$3,000



George IV gold Proof 1/2 Sovereign 1821 PR64 Cameo 30297 PCGS, KM681, S-3802, W&R-244 (R3). An outstanding specimen from the extremely rare 1821 Proof set. Seldom mentioned in text let alone encountered in person, this set consisted of the Sovereign (also offered in this auction), 1/2 Sovereign, Crown, Halfcrown, Shilling and Sixpence, and was created in unrecorded but certainly very limited numbers to exhibit the new King George IV's inaugural coinage. The rarity rating of 'R3' assigned to this coin suggests perhaps only 25-30 sets were produced, making it the rarest British Proof set of the 19th century from which the present coin is a superb representative. Starkly reflective mirror fields backlight the frosty portrait of George IV and the intricate reverse shield, the planchet a rich yellow-gold in color; traces of red wax in recesses imply that this coin was deemed worthy of inclusion in a late-19th or early 20th century catalogue. An all-round stunner, simply gorgeous in hand and of the highest caliber in terms of quality and visual allure.

Starting Bid: \$3,700



30298 George IV gold Proof 1/2 Sovereign 1826 PR63 NGC, KM700, S-3804. Especially pleasing in its appearance, particularly the reverse which catches the viewer's eye with its deep reflectivity. The obverse depiction of George IV has seen light friction to its highest points which has held this Half Sovereign back from an even higher certified grade, but nonetheless appears very close to cameo worthy. An overall delightful example from George IV's second proof set.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30299 George IV gold Proof Sovereign 1821 PR62 PCGS, KM682, S-3800, W&R-231 (R3). A remarkable offering, the highest denomination issued within the extremely elusive and mysterious 1821 Coronation Proof set; this 6-piece set is of such rarity that the cataloger can only find note of one being sold within the last 14 years, at Heritage's 2004 New York sale. Deeply reflective and a rich gold in color, this Sovereign exhibits every detail of Pistrucci's masterful depiction of the new King as sharply as when first struck; only minor contact marks in the field restrict this piece from a higher certified grade. An extreme rarity, visually breathtaking and certainly fit for a King! An example certified one point lower, PR61 Cameo NGC, sold in our August 2015 ANA sale, realizing \$9,987.50.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



George IV gold Proof Sovereign 1826 PR66 Cameo PCGS, KM696, S-3801. Much experimentation took place at the Royal Mint from 1823 onwards to overhaul the designs on each coin denomination, as well as to create the King's second portrait; the engraver, William Wyon, faced much difficulty in creating a flattering representation of a man who by 1824 had a waist of 50 inches! These years of labor cumulated in 1826 with the magnificent and ever-sought-after Proof set, from where this Sovereign heralds. The utmost highest tier of quality for this exceptionally popular type, the only two competitors also graded PR66 but at Deep Cameo level, a designation this example is but a hair's breadth away from exhibiting itself. The mirror fields of this deep-apricot Sovereign simply dazzle the viewer, being of the purest depth and bearing the fewest contact marks the cataloger has every seen; light marks on the highest surfaces of George's portrait have prevented a Deep Cameo designation, but have done nothing to disguise the rich layer of luxurious frost giving an excellent Proof contrast. Both sides exhibit occasional spots of deep red patina, indicative of a coin which has never been cleaned or tampered with in any way. In short, a spectacular offering, and one which will not go unnoticed by the most advanced collectors of British Sovereigns.

Reserve: \$22,000



30301 George IV gold Proof Sovereign 1826 PR65 Cameo NGC, KM696, S-3801. A superb combination of production quality, popularity and stunning level of preservation, this Gem Proof is one of just four at this grade seen by NGC, with only one example graded higher and by merely one point; accordingly, of the reported 150 Proof sovereigns struck, this must be amongst the finest extant. Stunning mirror fields devoid of all but faint die-polish lines and luxuriously frosted devices contrast against one another, all illuminated by the rich yellow-gold color of the planchet. Quite simply an extraordinary offering, and fully deserving of centerpiece status in the most elite cabinets.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30302 George IV gold 2 Pounds 1823 MS66 NGC, KM690, S-3798. This coin really needs to be seen to be believed. A one-year type, Pistrucci's last depiction of George IV, and the first ever year for the 2 Pounds denomination; as a result, this unusual type generally turns up worn, cleaned, put in jewelery, or impacted by the other hardships a curiosity like this encounters at the hands of the general public. Consequently to find an example as beautiful as this, as pristine, Prooflike and perfect, is beyond rare. Surfaces alive with intense satiny luster, obverse field flashy and reflective giving almost a Cameo contrast to the impeccable portrait of George, the reverse exhibiting cartwheel luster backlighting St. George. Even the edge is beautiful; each letter is remarkably crisp and high-relief, the space between them brilliant. It should go without saying that MS66 is the highest certification awarded to any coin of this type, the only other comparative example offered in the Millennia Collection in 2008 where it realized \$11,000 hammer. Quite extraordinary, a piece whose near-unparalleled quality and visual appeal destines it for an elite collection of British gold.

Starting Bid: \$7,500







The Single Highest Graded 1826 2 Pounds

30303 George IV gold Proof 2 Pounds 1826 PR66 Cameo NGC, KM701, S-3799, W&R-228. The single highest graded specimen by either NGC or PCGS, and when describing a coin as popular and rare as the present example, that statement carries considerable weight! Of the small number of 1826 Proof Sets produced (somewhere between 150 and 400), 85 Proof 2 Pounds have been certified by NGC or PCGS combined, making this gorgeous offering the finest of at least 85, and certainly amongst the finest extant. Incredibly, despite its lofty certification, it still appears conservatively graded as the luxurious coverage of frost on George's portrait and the draped reverse shield seem to merit an Ultra Cameo certification. The fields behind are glossy and flawless, so reflective as to appear 'black and white' as oppose to the sun-yellow color of their metal. Even the edge is perfect and reflective, the legend prominent and bold. One simply cannot upgrade upon this coin; look no further for quality nor beauty, as this coin has both in abundance. Magnificent, unique in this grade and certain to elicit excitement amongst the most advanced collectors of British Proofs.

Reserve: \$40,000



30304 George IV gold Proof 2 Pounds 1826 PR64 NGC, Royal mint, KM701, S-3799. Amongst the highest certified of this immensely popular type, in an older NGC holder; were it reholdered, this premium piece would certainly be worthy of a Cameo or Ultra Cameo designation. A glorious and rich gold in color, flashy fields free of all but the lightest hairlines, every detail of the engraving immaculate and overlaid with thick frost. The most recent PR64 we have handled sold in our auction 3051, January 2017, where it realized \$23,500, and desire for this gorgeous type has only increased since then; accordingly, we anticipate strong collector interest in this near-Gem Proof.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



30305 George IV gold Proof 2 Pounds 1826 PR62+ Cameo NGC, KM701, S-3799, WR-228. An intensely popular type and in an excellent grade. Intensely reflective fields, glowing with perhaps the lightest hint of patina, with definitively-struck high-relief devices. Truly a superb first piece by the celebrated engraver William Wyon. The only issues restricting this coin from a higher level of certification is some light friction to George's portrait and contact marks in the obverse field, neither of which especially detract from its eye appeal; the reverse is essentially pristine (save for a light edge imperfection at 4 o'clock) and more of a 64 level. A scarce and high-grade stunner.

Ex. Thos. H. Law Collection

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman

Starting Bid: \$3,500





Extraordinary George IV gold 5 Pounds

George IV gold Proof 5 Pounds 1826 UNC Details (Repaired) Genuine PCGS, KM702, S-3797, W&R-213 (R3). Septimo raised lettered edge. As a result of their imposing and immediately captivating size, their fine style from advancement in coin technology and their intense cameo contrasts, the gold 5 Pound coins of the 19th century have become some of the most coveted items in British numismatics, and with a mintage of only 150, this proof issue of George IV is certainly no exception. The eye appeal of this particular specimen is gorgeous, a delicate cameo effect achieved between George's portrait and the flashy fields behind, an effect which strengthens considerably on the reverse from the thickly frosted draped shield. The reverse fields are pristine whilst the obverse fields show some contact marks, none of which significantly detract from their visual appeal save for a scratch in front of George's portrait, which has been smoothed over commensurate with this coin's certification. All considered, for its 'Details' designation this 5 Pounds is a magnificent offering and is a rare in today's market, which is hungry for such high-denomination Proofs.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Remarkably Provenanced And Presumed Unique Set Of Trials

30307 George IV 6-Piece Proof Uniface 'Barton's Metal' Pattern Set 1825,

- 1) Crown Obverse Uniface PR60 PCGS, cf. ESC-256
- 2) Crown Reverse Uniface PR62 PCGS, cf. ESC-256
- 3) Sovereign Obverse Uniface PR61 PCGS, cf. W&R-235
- 4) Sovereign Reverse Uniface PR61 PCGS, cf. W&R-235
- 5) 2 Pounds Obverse Uniface PR61 PCGS, cf. W&R-225
- 6) 2 Pounds Reverse Uniface PR61 PCGS, cf. W&R-225

By W. Wyon and J. B. Merlen. Edges plain, all struck in Barton's Metal (gold-electrolysed copper), so-called after the Deputy Comptroller of the Mint, John Barton. Each of these six uniface trials are extremely rare individually and avidly collected, but it is the provenance and presentation of this group which really makes them unique: these patterns form perhaps the only 1825 trial set in existence, complete with contemporary red leather velvet-lined case and owned by one of the most celebrated soldiers of the early 19th century, Fitzroy Somerset 1st Baron Raglan (1788-1855). Somerset served as aide-de-camp and later military secretary to the Duke of Wellington himself, fighting alongside him at Waterloo in 1815 and losing his right arm in the fray. His military career continued unabated, however, and he would later go on to become commander of the British troops in Crimea, ultimately becoming infamous through his causing of the fateful Charge of the Light Brigade in 1854.

In 1814, Somerset married Emily Harriet Wellesley-Pole, nice of the Duke of Wellington and daughter of the Master of the Mint William Wellesley-Pole. It was under Wellesley-Pole that the Great Recoinage of 1816 took place, and through his work with others such as Barton the mint was able to vastly improve its operations and machinery. It is this period of innovation which led to such experimentation as produced this remarkable set of patterns; and one can only speculate, but it would make sense that Wellesley-Pole himself gifted this set to his son-in-law Somerset.

Each of these patterns have been manufactured to an extremely high standard, a debut of Wyon's skill as an engraver and boldly executed in the charming pale-gold Barton's Metal. Prooflike fields with much reflectivity (particularly on the Crown reverse), most with smattered contact marks and some minor scratches commensurate with the grade assigned to each. The 2 Pounds reverse shows some planchet flaws to the blank side of the uniface, although these are hardly consequential to the appearance and are indicative of this piece's experimental status. An altogether outstanding offering, representing a unique (in every sense of the word) opportunity to obtain George IV trial group as it was assembled by the Royal Mint in 1825, complete with box as a presentation set, and with an illustrious provenance.

Ex. Raglan Collection (Total: 6 coins)

Starting Bid: \$15,000







Fiery Proof William IV Crown

30308 William IV Proof Crown 1831 PR65 Cameo PCGS, KM715, S-3833, ESC-2462. Plain edge, W.W. on truncation. William IV's Crowns were only produced in proof format, none being produced for circulation, and this immense offering is tied for finest graded across both NGC and PCGS - yet its eye appeal is simply unbeatable. Blazing, fiery patina blasts across the obverse field and cloaks William's stark cameo portrait, a deep golden-yellow roaring from the centers cumulating in rings of smouldering orange-brown at the peripheries. Terrifically well-struck, the devices exhibiting essentially no wear commensurate with this elite, Gem-level certification. In every respect this Crown dazzles the viewer: through its rarity, its superb preservation and sublime patina. Likely the best the cataloger has seen, impossible to upgrade upon and one that cannot be ignored by the highest tier collectors of British Crowns.

Reserve: \$45,000



30309 William IV gold Proof 1/2 Sovereign 1831 PR64+ Deep Cameo PCGS, KM716, S-3830, W&R-267 (R3). Plain edge. A terrific Deep Cameo example of this gold Proof produced as part of the 1831 set heralding the coronation of William IV, younger brother of George IV and third son of George III. Both the likeness of the 'Sailor King' (so-called as a result of his Naval career) and reverse shield are thickly frosted a matte goldenrod, whilst the glossy fields behind gleams like jewels, the overall effect highly enticing. For the selective collector of English Proofs, look no further for your William IV Half-Sovereign, as they do not get much better than this!

Reserve: \$8,000



30310 William IV gold 1/2 Sovereign 1835 MS65 NGC, Royal mint, KM722, S-3831. An exciting Gem from a fleeting three-year series, displaying beautiful, pale-gold surfaces that are accented by a sumptuous amount of apricot tone. As the grade suggests, all the illustrated elements are sharply defined, with a particularly choice portrait of William IV, and the fields are resoundingly fresh. Very attractive in hand, and among only two other companions in this top-certified quality.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30311 Victoria gold Specimen Coronation Medal 1838 SP61 PCGS, 36mm, 31.06g, Eimer-1315, BHM-1801. By Benedito Pistrucci. An incredibly high-relief specimen among the last engravings by Pistrucci before his replacement by Wyon, this coveted type combines elements from some of the most celebrated coins of the British series: the reverse depicting young Victoria seated on her throne beside a lion, being presented the crown by Britannia, Hibernia and Scotia, the 'three graces' with arms around one another. Although clear handling marks stand out among the reflective fields, bounding the assigned grade, they are quickly counterbalanced by the marked historicity and stunning aesthetic allure.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



Victoria gold Proof Maundy 3 Pence 1838 PR64 NGC, W&R-382 (for set. R6). A fantastically rare off-metal presentation strike in gold, one of likely fewer than 5-10 to exist, and exceptionally well-preserved. After Victoria's ascent to the throne in 1837 her coinage production began, heralding much experimentation and the production of several patterns and Proofs amongst the rarest and most elite of which was the 1838 gold Proof Maundy set. Recent years have seen the offering of the Maundy Penny and Fourpence, but a gold Threepence has seemingly not been offered since 1994. Accordingly, if some elite collector out there is building the entire gold set, this is your chance to be three-quarters complete! The young Queen's portrait is exquisitely frosted on this delicate specimen, the fields behind totally free of contact marks or blemishes; the flan is somewhat irregular, an intriguing element for what was clearly designed to be a VIP presentation piece. The reverse exhibits strong die-polish lines, as well as spots of deep red tone. An absolute rarity and gorgeous to behold, a once-in-a-generation offering, and worthy of the finest cabinets of British gold Proofs.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30313 Victoria gold 'Narrow Shield' Sovereign 1838 XF45 PCGS, KM736.1, S-3852A, Fr-387d, Marsh-22A (R3). Narrow shield on reverse. The first year of Victoria's Sovereign and an exceptional rarity for its narrower reverse shield, smaller number of leaves in the surrounding wreath and differently rendered crown. Unlike many rarities within the Sovereign series, this peculiar variety was not identified until well over a century after issue; consequently, due to the Victorian practise of melting down and recycling worn Sovereigns, most examples of this early variety were lost by the time they became known to collectors. The few survivors extant have generally encountered considerable circulation, this present specimen providing no exception. However, deemed Extremely Fine 45 by PCGS, this example has clearly seen fewer hardships than many, still retaining excellent detail to Victoria's portrait with only shallow wear to its highest points, a gorgeous peach tone warming the peripheries. The reverse details appear of a higher grade than certified, its diagnostic attributes abundantly visible, elements of luster still present within the field. An overall superb representative of extreme rarity, one of only a few known, and a must-have for the serious Sovereign collector.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30314 Victoria 10-Piece silver and copper NGC Certified Partial Proof Set 1839,

- 1) Farthing PR65 Brown, KM725a, S-3950.
- 2) 1/2 Penny 1839/43 PR65 Brown, KM726a, S-3949.
- 3) Penny PR66 Brown, KM739a, S-3948.
- 4) Maundy Penny PR64, KM727, S-3920.
- 5) Maundy 2 Pence PR63, KM729, S-3919.
- 6) Maundy 3 Pence PR64, KM730, S-3918.
- 7) Maundy 4 Pence PR64, KM732, S-3917.
- 8) Groat PR64, KM731.1, S-3913.
- 9) 6 Pence PR62, KM733.1, S-3908.
- 10) Shilling PR63, KM734.1, S-3904.

A wonderful assortment, an opportunity to own more than half of Victoria's most popular proof set in one fell swoop! The Halfpenny is the extremely rare variety in which the 39 of the date has been repunched over an erased 43. This overdate results from the extreme popularity of the 1839 coronation set; collectors were ordering examples for years after first issued, and consequently the Halfpenny obverse die wore out and an 1843 die was altered as a substitute. The copper elements of this set (Farthing, Halfpenny and Penny) are all beautifully bronzed, a gleaming chocolatey-brown; the Penny is nearly at the finest certified level for the type, with only one example graded higher. The silver exhibits a handsome, brooding tone, dark with subdued reflectivity in the fields giving way to a gentle iridescence when tilted in the light. For the collector eager to complete their 1839 proof set or simply wanting to obtain a group of high quality Victorian proofs, look no further for the next addition to your collection. (Total: 10 coins)

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30315 Victoria Proof 1/2 Crown 1839 PR65 PCGS, KM740, S-3885. Plain edge. A sublime Halfcrown from Victoria's first proof set, perhaps the most captivating example of this type we have handled, and the highest certified grade level for this type by either NGC or PCGS. The toning is just breathtaking, the obverse exhibiting a ring of deep cobalt turning to seafoam green, then to pale yellow-gold, and finally to a band of smokey red creating an iridescent rainbow, whilst the reverse features an especially strong splash of vibrant blue with a subdued red patina within. Even looking past this glorious display of colors this coin is dazzling, its surfaces pristine with hardly a contact mark present anywhere. A Gem in every sense of the word, a perfect coin for the collector seeking a choice Halfcrown from this popular proof set.

Ex. Exeter College Collection

Starting Bid: \$3,000





Outstanding Gem Proof Coronation Crown

30316 Victoria Proof Crown 1839 PR65 Cameo PCGS, KM741, S-3882, ESC-279. Plain edge. The first year of Victoria's Crown coinage from her Coronation proof set, and a positively stunning numismatic jewel. A rarity in any condition, of the 72 specimens of the 1839 Crown seen by NGC or PCGS just two have received a higher certified grade than the present offering rendering it a true outlier for the type. Far be it from simply holding an elite certified grade, this Gem also boasts sublime eye appeal; blessed with especially rich, vivid magenta-red and golden blue iridescent toning, the fields fully reflective, the portrait and shield both deeply impressed by the dies, producing an exquisite and intricately detailed specimen. The last example of this type we handled was graded PR64+ in our January New York sale where it realized \$40,800, and we believe that the loftier grade and glorious visual effect of the present offering will elicit even stronger bidding.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



30317 Victoria gold Proof 1/2 Sovereign 1839 PR65 PCGS, KM735.1, S-3859. A captivating Gem, of supreme visual appeal! Housed in an old green label PCGS holder, were it certified today it would undoubtedly receive recognition for its superbly frosted portrait of the young Victoria, essentially unbroken even at the highest points. The fields, however, are perhaps more striking, remaining reflective immediately surrounding Victoria's portrait and quickly transforming into a matte aged-gold ring at the peripheries. The cataloger has never seen anything quite like it. Bold in its strike and unmatched in its eye appeal, this coin is aesthetically delightful and merits close examination for a full appreciation of its absolute beauty.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30318 Victoria gold Proof 1/2 Sovereign 1839 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM735.1, S-3859. Plain edge. Struck a few degrees off of coin alignment. Besides a few light nicks and an edge knock at 7 o'clock on the reverse, this superb Half Sovereign is bright and pristine, planchet a deep canary-yellow with glossy fields surrounding the frosted portrait of the young Victoria. Definitively struck emphasising the quality of Wyon's masterful engraving, this beautiful piece is sure to elicit a premium bid from the select collector of the Half Sovereign series.

Ex. Thos. H. Law Collection Starting Bid: \$3,000



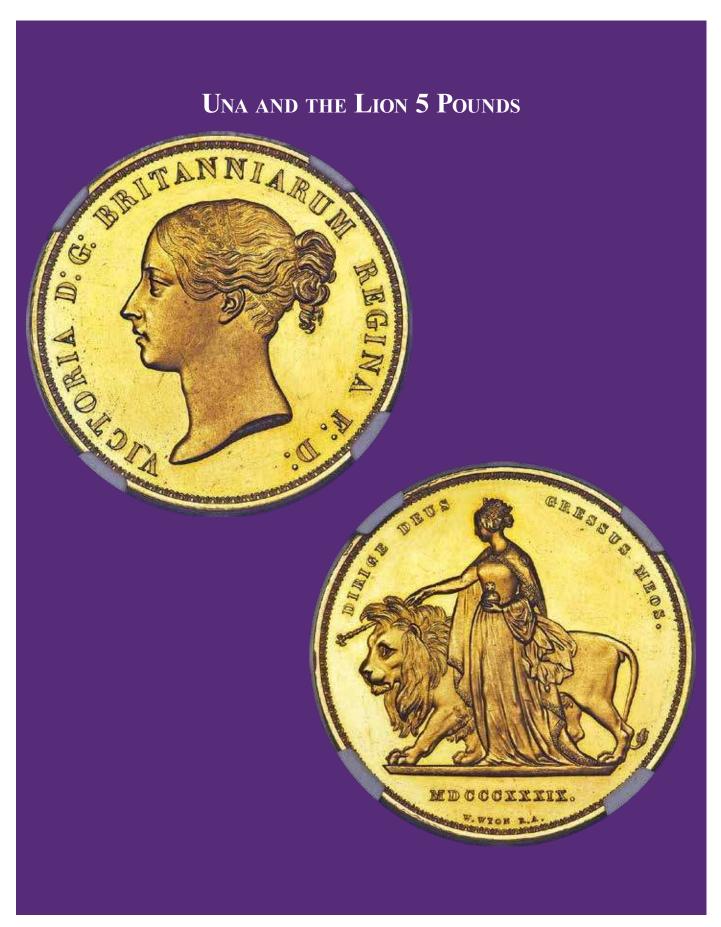
30319 Victoria gold Proof 1/2 Sovereign 1839 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM735.1, S-3859. Plain edge. The fields on this Half Sovereign are dazzlingly bright and almost entirely without contact marks or even significant hairlines. Victoria's portrait is deeply matte with unbroken light-gold frost, creating an extremely strong Proof contrast and attractive visual effect; some light areas of reddish tone sit gently in the peripheries, but do little to distract from the vivid reflectivity and brightness of this near-Gem. It is difficult to imagine a more archetypal Proof coin, pristine in every regard and worthy of inclusion in even the most selective of cabinets.

Reserve: \$7,500



30320 Victoria gold Proof Sovereign 1839 PR63 Deep Cameo PCGS, KM736.1, S-3852. Plain edge. Struck a few degrees off of medal alignment. An outstanding coin, absolutely stunning for its certified grade; Victoria's portrait is almost entirely covered in rich frost, the fields behind lightly toned an oil-lamp orange yet still glowing with subdued reflectivity. The reverse fields are far more flashy, backlighting the sharp-relief shield of England and its surrounding wreath. Exquisite in every respect, a superb offering from Victoria's first proof set and the third year of her reign.

Starting Bid: \$6,000







The Celebrated Una And The Lion Five Pounds

30321 Victoria gold Proof 'Una and the Lion' 5 Pounds 1839 PR61+ Ultra Cameo NGC, KM742, S-3851, W&R-278. By William Wyon, lettered edge. A truly majestic and iconic selection, one of the greatest pieces in the British numismatic series and widely regarded as one of the most beautiful coins ever produced.

In 1839, shortly after the young Queen Victoria's 20th birthday, a limited number of proof sets were produced consisting of a full-run of currency coins and the present issue, a 5-Pound piece debuting a design of the young Queen beside a lion. The engraver, William Wyon, had made the bold artistic decision to represent the young Victoria as Una, the protagonist in the first volume of the Elizabethan poem "The Faerie Queen" by Edmund Spencer. Although recognized for his talent, Wyon had been somewhat in competition with Benedito Pistrucci, the engraver known for his celebrated depiction of St. George and the Dragon; a design whose dynamic and dramatic composition of man and beast has led to it still being displayed on English sovereigns today. The present coin represents Wyon's answer to Pistrucci, his magnum opus, consisting of the same basic ingredients yet creating a far gentler scene; the young Victoria as Una, only 20 years old but still radiating power and poise, leading the lion, the anthropomorphization of the British Empire. Wyon must have realised the quality of his work, the numismatic masterpiece he had just created, but he cannot possibly have fathomed just how long his design would remain in the hearts of all those who love British coinage.

So beloved was this design that collectors were ordering examples from the mint for decades after first production, these types showing a plain edge as oppose to lettered and produced up until 1886. This widespread admiration for Wyon's engraving has been further demonstrated in the multiple proposals to incorporate the Una and the Lion reverse into circulating coinage; first in 1839 as a proposal for a Crown, then again in 1859 as a pattern for a decimal Penny, in 1961 on a decimal 50 Cents, and finally in its appearance on the reverses of commemorative sets issued in both 1989 and 2001. Unlike the majority of English Proofs, however, no reciprocal currency issue was ever created bearing this bold design. This was not a coin made to circulate; this was not a coin designed to exchange for items of value; it is the work of an artist, with gold as his canvas, who created something beautiful solely for beauty's own sake.

The present specimen is stunning, particularly for its certified grade; its planchet a blend of canary and butter yellow-gold, its surfaces showing very little in the way of nicks, bumps or contact marks often seen on coins of this level. Definitively struck so as to do Wyon's engraving due justice, every ripple in Victoria's drapery is prominent and needle-sharp, every hair in the lion's mane crisply represented; the obverse portrait of the young Queen is similarly pronounced, a small scratch to her cheek and some rubbing in the field behind her bust the only marks bearing mention. Of the 400 or so specimens originally produced in 1839, many have been since impaired, cleaned, or improperly handled, and accordingly to find such a fine example as this with full Ultra Cameo frosting is rare and desirable indeed. Exquisitely preserved and conservatively graded as the photos reveal, a coin which requires, nay, deserves in-hand examination for a true appreciation of its quality. Simply a delight to behold, an outstanding specimen of this deeply loved issue and one certain to excite those collectors concerned solely with the finest of British coins.

Starting Bid: \$75,000



30322 Victoria Crown 1845 MS63 PCGS, KM741, S-3882. Cinquefoil edge. A very early crown of Victoria, only the third year of production and in a very pleasing Mint State. Generally found heavily circulated or else tampered with, this specimen is exceptionally visually appealing, exhibiting steely cartwheel luster in both fields and highly reflective areas gleaming at the peripheries. Minor contact marks in line with the grade are present, but overall this Crown only becomes more alluring the longer one examines it. An excellent example of Victoria's 'young head' Crown.

Reserve: \$6,000



Victoria gold Sovereign 1839 MS64 PCGS, KM736.1, S-3852. An exceptional rarity of the British Sovereign series, rarer still for its being the joint highest certified by either NGC or PCGS, with just one other example at its grade level. Despite 500,000 Sovereigns of this date being struck, they are almost never seen in Mint State, and are rarer still than the preceding 1838 issue (a rarity unto themselves). A theory for this deficit of high-grade 1839 Sovereigns goes that while some 1838 Sovereigns were saved as mementoes of the new Queen's first gold coinage, in 1839 the Coronation proof set was issued with a proof 1839 sovereign in it and so wealthy citizens could simply purchase this rather than saving a currency issue. Accordingly, most of the 1839 sovereigns produced for commercial purposes did in fact go into circulation, leading to many being eventually melted down and the small number of examples extant today exhibiting considerable wear. The present specimen has thus survived extraordinarily well, satiny surfaces aglow with deep-gold luster, the strike especially strong giving a bold portrait of the young Queen and reverse shield. With outstanding eye appeal and immensely rare this nice, this is a premium example of one of the rarest early date Victorian Sovereigns.

Reserve: \$15,000



30324 Victoria gold Sovereign 1861 MS66 NGC, KM736.1, S-3852D, Marsh-. RIA over RIA in VICTORIA. An extremely rare variety, rendered rarer still through its beauty and sublime level of preservation. One of just three examples certified by NGC, and the highest graded by far; the second highest is is an MS61, and the third an XF45. It is unusual to see any Victorian Sovereign as well-struck and highly certified as the present specimen, let alone one as rare as this! Aglow with mint brilliance, satiny cartwheel luster flowing across the lemon-apricot surfaces, Victoria's portrait and the reverse shield superbly struck-up and bold - a coin which has seen no circulation, remaining as bright and pristine as it was in 1861. Absolutely exceptional, a premium offering.

Reserve: \$7,000



30325 Victoria gold Proof Sovereign 1871 PR63 Cameo NGC, KM752, S-3856, W&R-319 (R7). Plain edge. A gorgeous Proof of the highest rarity. Several types of the 1871 Proof Sovereign exist, and the present offering appears to be the far scarcer variety featuring a raised, re-cut WW on Victoria's neck truncation and a large B.P. in the exergue. Only a few are known, and this Sovereign is a supreme representative of the type. It appears unusually conservatively graded, the rich frosting on Victoria's portrait seems worthy of an 'Ultra Cameo' designation, and the fields show exceptionally few contact marks for a PR63 graded coin. Stunning, with an outstanding cameo contrast, an exceedingly rare specimen with dazzling visual appeal.

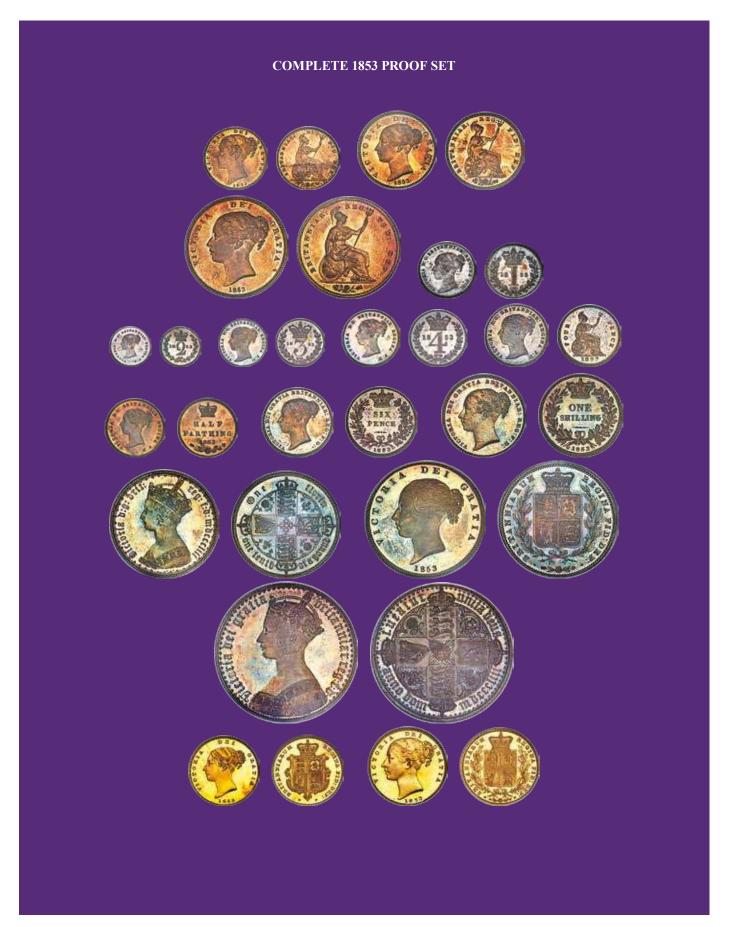
Reserve: \$12,000



30326 Victoria gold Sovereign 1879 AU55 NGC, Royal mint, KM752, S-3856A, Marsh-90 (R4). From a mintage of just 20,000, this is truly a significant rarity of the British Sovereign series, and in a premium grade for the type. Very few examples are known at all and the majority of those are moderately to heavily circulated, whilst this specimen boasts the joint highest certification awarded by NGC. Bright and sunny in appearance, abundant residual luster gleaming from the peripheries, very nicely struck with near-full detail remaining; some flattening is present to Victoria's portrait as is to be expected from the grade, but the wear is shallow and unobtrusive. We offered another AU55 graded specimen in our September 2017 Long Beach sale where it realized \$15,600, and we anticipate comparable excitement for this extremely rare Sovereign.

Starting Bid: \$4,000





Outstanding Quality Extremely Rare 1853 Proof Set

30327 Victoria 16-Piece Certified Gold, Silver and Copper Proof set 1853 NGC,

- 1) 1/2 Farthing PR64 Red and Brown, KM738, S-3951
- 2) Farthing PR64 Red and Brown, KM725a, S-3950
- 3) 1/2 Penny PR65 Red and Brown, KM726, S-3949
- 4) Penny PR65 Red and Brown, KM739a, S-3949
- 5) Maundy Penny PR62, KM727, S-3920
- 6) Maundy 2 Pence PR64, KM729, S-3919
- 7) Maundy 3 Pence PR64, KM730, S-3918
- 8) Maundy 4 Pence PR64, KM731.2, S-3917
- 9) Groat PR64, KM731.1, S-3913
- 10) 6 Pence PR65, KM733.1, S-3908
- 11) Shilling PR66, KM734.1, S-3904
- 12) Florin PR68, KM746.1, S-3891
- 13) 1/2 Crown PR66, KM740, S-3888
- 14) Gothic Crown PR65, KM744, S-3884
- 15) 1/2 Sovereign PR63, KM735.1, S-3859
- 16) Sovereign PR66, KM736.1, S-3852D

KM-PS7, S-PS4. Absolutely extraordinary. Truly one of the great enigmas of the Victoria numismatic series, perhaps the most mysterious British Proof set ever produced, and potentially the finest matched and complete set of this type extant. The 1853 Proof Set is cloaked in uncertainty, its very existence a conundrum; whilst other famous Proof sets such as those produced in 1821, 1826, 1831 and 1839 are either commemorating the coronation of a new monarch or celebrating a new coinage, every coin in the 1853 Proof set was already a circulating type at its time of production and seemingly no significant events occurred that year to merit the production of a commemorative offering. If one examines the events of the years preceding, however, a theory for this set's creation emerges, residing within Britain's colonial attitude and their approach to foreign affairs.

For many centuries Britain had been exploring new lands and establishing colonies, dramatically expanding their Empire in the decades prior to 1853. By 1852, colonial administration had become far more challenging; in just this one year, Britain had had to recognize the independence of the Transvaal in South Africa, New Zealand had established their first government, and Australia were requesting permission to produce their own coins (a request rejected by Britain after the production of the Adelaide Pound, a coin which bore little indication of British rule). Large population increases in these colonies had led to shortages of coinage, resulting in trader's tokens, unofficial gold coins and foreign currency to circulate freely. With so much new land to administrate, Britain needed a means of imposing their influence in a day-to-day manner.

Hence a possible reason for the production of the 1853 Proof set. With the chaotic coinage situation occurring in Australia and New Zealand, it would make sense for the Mint to produce special, select groups of proof currency coins to present to their colonies as specimens, in an effort to make British coins the sole legal tender. This would explain the absence of a 5 Pound and 2 Pound piece within the 1853 set, both of which were rarely encountered in circulation. Additionally, some cases for these sets bear the coat of arms of Great Britain, whilst others including the present offering feature the embossed title 'COINS OF GREAT BRITAIN', suggesting their viewing by foreign parties. It may not be a coincidence that in 1855, two years after this set was produced, Australia began to produce their own coins now bearing Victoria's image, whilst British coinage became legal tender in New Zealand in 1858.

Whatever the reason for their production, the beauty of this set is irrefutable. The copper is bright and alight with vibrant red luster, deeply flashy and attractive; the silver exhibits a simply sublime matching tone, strongly reflective with iridescent seafoam greens, cobalts and golden-browns flooding the fields, many (particularly the Gothic Crown and Halfcrown) certainly worthy of Cameo or Ultra Cameo designations were they in more modern holders. The two gold coins steal the show in terms of eye appeal; the Half Sovereign is of the most gorgeous honey color, splashes of stark red tone at the margins, only a light scratch to Victoria's cheek lowering the certified grade, whilst the Sovereign simply takes the viewer's breath away. A lofty PR66 and yet seemingly undergraded, it has managed to survive 165 years without so much as a scratch, contact mark or smudge, its color the warmest gold imaginable. Several of these coins boast the highest grade level for their type by either NGC or PCGS including the Gothic Crown, Halfcrown and Shilling, and some even represent the single highest graded examples, notably the Florin, an incredible PR68, and the aforementioned Sovereign. Exceptionally seldom-offered, the last 1853 set to come to market in the recent past was in 2015, a far lower-certified group which realized \$125,000 hammer. We have absolutely no doubts that the significance, beauty and rarity of this set, the finest known, will earn it centerpiece status in the highest-tier collection of British Proofs. (Total: 16 coins)

Starting Bid: \$75,000



30328 Victoria Proof "Gothic" Florin 1867 PR66 NGC, ESC-831 (R5). Reeded edge. Victoria's 'Gothic' coinage, executed by William Wyon and represented solely in Florins and Crowns, is said to be the most beautiful series of British coins ever produced - and the present specimen does little to refute that claim. Enigmatically depicting the date in Roman numerals, an element not seen since the coinage of Edward VI in the mid-16th century, this transitional proof rarity is the first of its type to feature 'BRITT' within its obverse legend as oppose to the previously-seen 'BRIT'. The surfaces are phenomenal; appearing at first dove-gray as is common amongst Victorian proofs, closer inspection reveals much subdued reflectivity within the fields, accented by electric steel-blue highlights blended with deep magentas and reds. An indisputably beautiful Gem Proof issue of an immensely coveted type, superb in all regards.

Reserve: \$7,500



Victoria Proof "Gothic" Crown 1847 PR65 PCGS, KM744, S-3883. UN DECIMO on edge. An outstanding example of this revered Crown, its certified grade of Gem level and far finer than one normally encounters (as far as one can call these rare Crowns 'normal' in any grade). The mid-19th century heralded a 'Gothic revival' in Britain, with architecture, clothing, furniture and overall style changing to reflect the public enthusiasm for gothic imagery and influence. The engraver William Wyon cooperated with this fashion, designing and executing the fabulous Gothic Crown and later Gothic Florins. Every facet of this piece, from its legends to its date executed in Roman numerals emanates this gothic style, and it is no surprise that the Gothic Crown is widely considered Britain's most beautiful coin of all time. This present offering exhibits a frosty white tone to the center of the obverse, rapidly blooming into deep golden-reds as it expands outwards to meet the legends which starkly transform into a ring of the darkest steel-blue. The reverse displays a uniform antique-gold tone, with hints of blue in the fields when turned in the light. A comparative Crown graded PR65 NGC sold at our January 2017 New York INC sale for \$30,550, and we fully anticipate this conditional rarity to garner comparative bidder enthusiasm and delight.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



30330 Victoria Proof "Gothic" Crown 1847 PR63 Cameo NGC, KM744, S-3883. UN DECIMO on edge. An offering of unusually high quality for the type. The Gothic Crown series was not produced in the same manner as, say, the Proofs of 1839, and thus we rarely see a substantial cameo effect created through contrast of matte to reflective. The present coin, however, shows a rich white frost to Victoria's portrait and dress embroidered with national emblems (a light toning streak extends from 10 o'clock inwards about halfway, but is not a significant detraction), the fields behind remaining intensely reflective. A similarly pleasing contrast is achieved on the reverse, the cruciform shields also appearing matte and frosted. This is what has earned this specimen the coveted 'Cameo' designation from NGC, a very rare attribute indeed; of 683 Gothic Crowns seen by both NGC and PCGS, only 61 have received a Cameo certification, fewer than 10% of the total. Accordingly, we expect this premium example to attain bidder attention commensurate with its especially high eye appeal.

Reserve: \$9,000



30331 Victoria Proof Crown 1847 PR63 PCGS, KM744, S-3883. UN DECIMO on edge. Superbly attractive, rich dark tone is abundant on this popular Crown issue, giving way to flashes of red, white and blue. Its surfaces near-pristine save for some very light contact marks and a dig on Victoria's cheek, this iconic coin marks the first instance of a monarch shown wearing crown since King Charles II. The reverse shields exhibit very little wear whatsoever and a gorgeous intense steel-blue patina residing in the fields. Perhaps the most coveted Crown of this long-reigning monarch, of superb visual appeal and in a premium grade.

Reserve: \$7,000



Victoria Proof Pattern Shilling 1875 PR65 PCGS, ESC-3134 (R6). Engraved by Wyon and Pistrucci. Reeded edge, struck en medaille. One of the rarest pattern Shillings produced under Victoria with only 3 or 4 pieces known, combining Wyon's coroneted depiction of Victoria with Pistrucci's iconic scene of St. George slaying the dragon. Bearing no mark of denomination, this piece bears an equal chance of being a pattern for a Sovereign struck in silver, akin to the pattern Half Sovereign also offered in this sale. Simply captivating, this specimen displays a magnificent bichrome patina of deep cobalt and seafoam green, the devices a darker gray but highlighted a deep blue within the recesses. Produced during a particularly active period of experimentation by both the Royal Mint and independent engravers, a period which produced several mysterious and scantly documented patterns. Incredibly we had the opportunity to offer another example of this type in our January 2014 New York auction where it realized \$23,500, and this wonderful piece will likely generate comparable interest amongst specialist collectors of British patterns.

Reserve: \$14,000



30333 Victoria silver Proof Pattern 1/2 Sovereign / Sixpence Mule 1880 PR64 PCGS, KM-PnA118, cf. W&R-354 (Silver). An outstanding pattern rarity of the Victorian series. The sole certified example and supposedly one of just two known, this specimen has been struck with an experimental reverse die featuring St. George and the dragon and a Sixpence obverse die. Such mule patterns are known in various metals, but all are exceptionally rare. Stunningly toned, dark in appearance but with deep iridescent streaks of red and blue flowing across the planchet; an absolutely sublime offering of the highest rarity.

Reserve: \$9,000



30334 Victoria gold Proof Pattern Ducat of 100 Pence 1867 PR65 Cameo NGC, W&R-388 (R4). By L. C. Wyon. An enchanting golden Gem, and extremely rare with only 11-20 specimens known. This type and the similarly scarce 1868 Double Florin or 5 Franc pattern were both produced as a result of the first International Monetary Conference, held in Paris in 1867. The initiative proposed at this assembly was the adoption of a single gold standard, decimalisation and overall international coordination of various currencies. Hence the present gold piece, bearing the dual denominations of 'DUCAT' and 'ONE HUNDRED PENCE', meeting all three of the Conference's criteria. Alas, due to the difficulties concerned with the pegging of international currencies and the relative values of gold, these initiatives never entered circulating currency and the trial international pieces were doomed to remain solely as exceedingly rare patterns. The present specimen has been hardly touched since it was struck just over 150 years ago, bearing outstanding reflective fields with bold die polish lines and lovingly engraved depictions of Victoria and the reverse oak wreath. The 1868 Double Florin is seen far more regularly at auction, and indeed we offered an example graded PR65 in our April Chicago sale where it realized \$21,600; accordingly, we expect this seldomoffered 1867 Ducat to elicit even stronger excitement from collectors of the Victorian pattern series. Truly a Gem in every sense of the word.

Reserve: \$15,000



30335 Victoria gold Proof 2 Pounds 1887 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC, Royal mint, KM768, S-3865. A glorious piece; of the original 747 produced, only 9 have been certified as PR65, with just 5 at PR66 and none higher. This glossy example displays the coveted Ultra Cameo designation to its full splendor, endless mirror fields showing none but the lightest die polish lines, the devices overlaid with a rich coverage of frost. A comparative example graded PR66 Deep Cameo sold at our sale 3051, January 2017, realizing \$18,800; although one point lower, we fully anticipate this stunning specimen to elicit similar bidder excitement.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



Victoria gold 5 Pounds 1887 MS66 NGC, KM769, S-3864. An exquisite survivor of Victoria's first year of coinage featuring her Jubilee head portrait; indeed, 'exquisite' is not of sufficient strength to describe this intensely beautiful piece. A total of 871 currency 5 Pounds of 1887 have been graded by NGC or PCGS, and of these few MS66 is the highest grade tier for this type, the present specimen representing one of just six at this elite level. Accordingly, one can envision the sublime level of quality this piece must exhibit for it to have earned such a lofty designation. Whereas this type often appears highly graded, little wear evident due to their being taken out of circulation for inclusion in specimen sets, they almost exclusively feature bagmarks from their transportation out of the Mint dulling the lustrous surfaces. This piece, however, seems to have survived having barely made contact with anything, or anyone, since first it was struck 131 years ago. Shimmering, lemon-gold surfaces devoid of all but the lightest marks flow across the planchet, Victoria's debut portrait razor-sharp as is Pistrucci's St. George and the dragon on the reverse, the entire scene underpinned with breathtaking cartwheel luster. A centerpiece worthy specimen for the grade-conscious perfectionist collector of British coins.

Starting Bid: \$9,000



30337 Victoria gold Proof 5 Pounds 1887 PR61 Cameo PCGS, KM769, S-3864. A charming example of the "Jubilee" type, featuring a crowned Victoria on the obverse, with classic imagery of St. George slaying the dragon on the reverse. The fact that this piece demonstrates noticeable Cameo qualities only further serves to enhance its bold appeal, brought about not only by its imposing scale, but also by the spectacular Proof striking which leaves no detail to be desired.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30338 Victoria gold Proof Golden Jubilee Medal 1887 PR62 Ultra Cameo NGC, BHM-3219, Eimer-1733a. Stunning and rare from a mintage of just 944, a spectacular gold medal commemorating Victoria's 50 years on the British throne. The obverse exhibits Victoria's Jubilee portrait in far higher-relief than is seen on her coinage and picked out with a rich coverage of golden frost, whilst the reverse shows the Queen enthroned amid figures of arts, science, commerce and industry, shields below bearing the names of continents, the entire scene surrounded by an exquisite braided rope border. A bearer of the lofty 'Ultra Cameo' designation, this medal is of a remarkably high production quality indicative of a nation enamored with their Queen who watched over them as their Empire grew. Deep gold and sharply struck, an all-round stunner for the connoisseur of British Medals. Accompanied by its original red leather case of issue.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30339 Victoria gold Specimen Golden Jubilee Medal 1887 SP62 PCGS, 91.5g, BHM-3219, Eimer-1733a. An enticing gold medal of extremely large size, an appropriate commemorative for the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, issued in 1887. Originally costing 13 Guineas, this medal marked Victoria's 50th year as Queen, quite a feat; at the time, it made her the sixth longest reigning monarch just slightly behind Edward III, and by the time she died 14 years later she would have become the longest reigning monarch in British history. A popular medal often given as gifts and somewhat carelessly handled, this type often shows contact marks and hairlines. The present offering is no exception but is nonetheless striking in appearance, a cameo effect achieved by Victoria's frosty portrait in contrast to the mirror fields behind. Of rich gold color and excellent quality, a superb and highly collectable medal. Accompanied by its original red leather case.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30340 Victoria copper Proof Pattern Crown 1887 PR66+ Brown NGC, by J. Rochelle Thomas for Spink & Son, ESC-2685 (R5). A lovely piece of numismatic intrigue in a premium certified grade, its variety defined by the combination of a plain truncation, inclusion of Spink & Son beneath the date, and MADE IN BAVARIA impressed into the edge. Particularly rare with only five struck, privately produced by commission of Spink as a proposal for Victoria's new Crown and thus not an official Royal Mint issue. Despite this, these patterns are ever-popular when they appear and provide a vastly different portrait of Victoria than that seen on the Royal Mint coins. Sleek and rich chocolate-brown surfaces grace this superb Crown, pale white luster breaking through at the peripheries, minimal signs of wear or contact marks to the crisp devices. A highly sought-after and enigmatic pattern, and an ideal specimen for the special-ist collector.

Reserve: \$8,000



30341 Victoria Proof Crown 1893 PR65 PCGS, KM783, S-3937, ESC-304. LVI edge. Highly sought quality for this proof-set-issued crown, stunning with rich, coruscating colors of reddish-gold and blue-gray. Even against these striking colors one notices a distinct cameo contrast, particularly on the obverse whilst the reverse exhibits superbly glossy fields. A truly appealing example of this popular Proof issue, in a near-unmatched grade.

Reserve: \$5,000



30342 Victoria Proof Crown 1893 PR64 NGC, Royal mint, KM783, S-3937, LVI edge. Obv. Veiled head left. Rev. St. George, on horseback, slaying dragon with date below. Deeply toned in gray hues from ages of presentation box storage with exceptionally vivid underlying iridescent tones that come to life when the coin is viewed at an angle. Several minor grazes prevent the technical Gem grade, but based on eye appeal alone, this example certainly qualities. A true near-Gem beauty!

Reserve: \$3,500



30343 Victoria gold Proof 1/2 Sovereign 1893 PR65 Cameo NGC, KM784, S-3878. A sublime representative of Victoria's last proof set. Few 1893 proofs enter a Gem-level designation, yet this stunning Half Sovereign has achieved it; boasting deep mirror fields without any significant contact marks, a crisp execution of Victoria's veiled head portrait, overlaid with pleasing golden frost. Supremely attractive and sure to appeal to a grade-conscious collector of Half Sovereigns.

Starting Bid: \$2,000

GREAT BRITAIN



30344 Victoria gold Proof 1/2 Sovereign 1893 PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM784, S-3878. A stunning deep gold proof, and a worthy bearer of the Ultra Cameo certification. Victoria's veiled portrait is deeply frosted with little to no breaks to the rich surface, whilst the flashy fields behind exhibit minor contact marks commensurate with the grade but nothing which detracts overall from this beautiful jewel of a coin.

Starting Bid: \$1,250



30345 Victoria gold Proof Sovereign 1893 PR65 Cameo NGC, KM785, S-3874. An elite Gem-level certification rewards this superb example of a popular type, glossy fields boasting intense reflectivity, sharp devices more matte achieving a strong cameo contrast. One of the most iconic British denominations and extremely attractive in-hand. Wholly pleasing.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30346 Victoria gold Proof 2 Pounds 1893 PR64 Cameo NGC, KM786, S-3873. Almost of Gem status and visually stunning, this popular Proof shows fields devoid of seemingly any contact marks whatsoever, and such a level of frost to the devices that it appears cheated of 'Ultra Cameo' designation. Every detail of Victoria's portrait is boldly rendered, from her diamond and sapphire tiara, the Lahore diamond at her neck, and her Star of the Order of the Thistle; indeed there is seemingly no break to the undulating matte surface of the Queen's depiction whatsoever. To the cataloguer, this captivating offering appears higher quality than the certified grade implies, and deserves in-hand examination for true appreciation of its splendor.

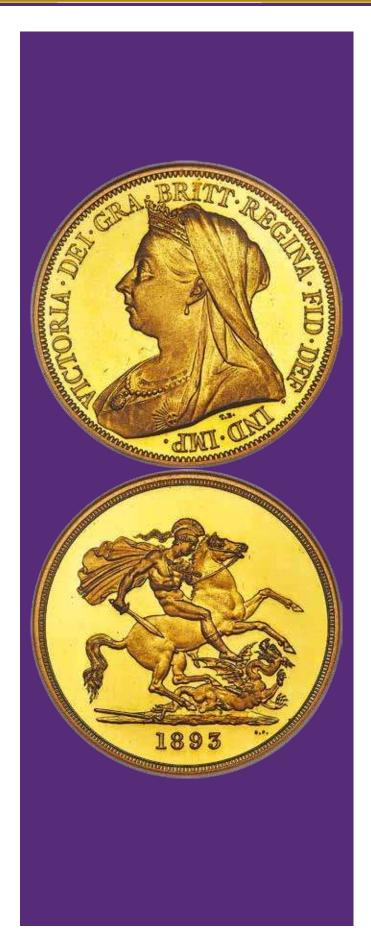
Starting Bid: \$3,000



30347 Victoria gold Proof 2 Pounds 1893 PR63 Cameo NGC, KM786, S-3873. Deep orange gold in color, a stunning proof example of exceptional quality. Only restricted from a higher certified grade due to a smattering of contact marks in the field before and after Victoria's frosted portrait, in all other respects this coin is immaculate, particularly the reverse which exhibits finer mirror fields than this cataloger has ever seen on this type. Clearly a coin which has been loving looked-after for the last 125 years, and will likely continue to receive such care from its next proud owner.

Reserve: \$7,500

GREAT BRITAIN





Glorious High-Grade Proof Five Pounds

Victoria gold Proof 5 Pounds 1893 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM787, S-3872. An immense offering, a pristine Proof of this ever-popular gold denomination in an elite level of certification. 1893 heralded the introduction of Thomas Brock's 'Widow Head' depiction of the now 74-year-old Queen, the replacement for her previous Jubilee portrait. Where before Victoria was represented with her crown perched atop her head in a manner which she reportedly despised, Brock's new engraving shows her wearing her delicate diamond and sapphire coronet underneath the veil she adopted in mourning for her late husband Prince Albert. This portrait was Victoria's last, in use until her death in 1901. Of the original 773 of these Proofs produced, 154 have been graded by either NGC or PCGS, and of these only 14 have been graded higher than the present specimen, implying that PR64 is essentially the quality ceiling for this coveted type. What's more, not all of those 14 achieved the lofty "Ultra Cameo" designation superbly represented on this specimen. This specimen's rich aged-gold color immediately catches the viewer's eye; further examination reveals the thick unbroken frosting to the crisp devices, the deep reflective mirror fields with barely any distracting hairlines. This scarcely contested piece would be extremely difficult to upgrade upon and is certain to find its new home amongst other premium quality English

Starting Bid: \$15,000



Remarkable Choice Ultra Cameo 5 Pounds

30349 Victoria gold Proof 5 Pounds 1893 PR63 Ultra Cameo NGC, KM787, S-3872. A captivating one-year Proof, one of only three 5 Pound types produced during Victoria's reign, and from a mintage of just 773 pieces. The preceding Proof set issued in 1887 introduced the new 'Jubilee' head portrait, the first major portrait change since the beginning of Victorian coinage in 1838; 797 of these sets were produced, hardly a significant amount more than in 1893, but the excitement generated by Victoria's Golden Jubilee coinciding with this radically different portrait elicited major public numismatic interest. Consequently, huge numbers of the 1887 currency issues were put aside by individuals as royalist keepsakes, aided by jewelers creating cased specimen sets of high-grade currency coins. This effect reduces the impact of the 1887 set somewhat as, although appealing and similarly scarce, one is quite accustomed to encountering pristine 1887 currency issues. In 1893 the new 'Widow Head' coinage was produced but public interest was far less; this was due to there being no significant event associated with this change in style, and as this portrait followed the previous type by only six years. Consequently, far fewer currency coins were put aside, and mintage figures themselves were also considerably less. As a result, the 1893 coins in Proof are particularly visually striking, there being far fewer high-grade currency issues to dampen their effect. The current offering is in a brilliant Proof 63 grade, a deep yellow-gold in color which deserves in-hand examination to fully appreciate its appeal; a worthy bearer of the 'Ultra Cameo' designation, the Victoria's 'Widow Head' portrait deeply frosted in contrast to the superb mirror fields. A type which has exploded in popularity of late and a delight to view, and sure to attract the attention of any premium collector of English Proofs.

Starting Bid: \$10,000

GREAT BRITAIN



30350 Edward VII gold Coronation Medal 1902 MS63 NGC, BHM-3737, Eimer-1871b. 55mm, by G. W. deSaulles. A stunning coronation issue, superbly engraved and with surfaces which appear not quite matte and not quite satin but a sublime blend of the two. Perfectly struck dual portraits of Edward and Alexandra, with minimal wear or contact marks infringing upon the luxurious goldenrod planchet. A premium offering for the collector of British gold coronation medals.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30351 Edward VII gold Matte Proof 2 Pounds 1902 PR65 NGC, KM806, S-3968. After examining this specimen, it is plain to see what drove the Royal Mint's decision to sandblast the dies for Edward VII's coronation Proof set. This 2 Pound coin is far, far finer than typically encountered for the issue, surfaces a deep butterscotch, color intensified by its lack of reflectivity; every hair of Edward's low-relief portrait is crisply represented here on this sublime Proof. Amongst the very finest certified and worthy of a considerable premium to most seen for its beauty and quality. A rare opportunity is had within this sale to compare this MS65 matte Proof to an MS65 circulation issue for the same year!

Reserve: \$5,000



30352 Edward VII gold 2 Pounds 1902 MS65 PCGS, KM806, S-3968. The single finest certified example of this rarer business-strike type, offered within the same sale as a matte proof of comparative quality giving an excellent example to compare the two. Whereas matte proofs appear a deep mustard-yellow, the present offering is a far brighter canary in color, fully brilliant with cartwheel luster, and very well struck-up with bold details. Of elite certification, this Gem will appeal to those collectors concerned with only the best of British coins.

Reserve: \$5,000

GREAT BRITAIN



30353 Edward VII silver & gold 13-Piece Certified Coronation Matte Proof Set 1902,

- 1) Maundy Penny PR66 NGC, S-3989
- 2) Maundy 2 Pence PR64 NGC, S-3988
- 3) Maundy 3 Pence PR63 NGC, S-3987
- 4) Maundy 4 Pence PR64 NGC, S-3986
- 5) 6 Pence PR64 NGC, S-3983
- 6) Shilling PR63 NGC, S-3982
- 7) Florin PR63 NGC, S-3981
- 8) 1/2 Crown PR64 NGC, S-3980
- 9) Crown PR64+ NGC, S-3979
- 10) 1/2 Sovereign PR63 NGC, S-3974A
- 11) Sovereign PR63 NGC, S-3969
- 12) 2 Pounds PR63 NGC, S-3968
- 13) 5 Pounds PR63 NGC, S-3966

KM-PS15, S-P9. A gorgeous proof set, the only official issue to ever receive a matte finish to every coin. The silver coins are a pleasant deep gray with argent toning to the peripheries, the gold a bold mustard in color. Many coins seem conservatively graded, no discernible wear on any and only minor contact marks noticeable on a few. An outstanding group of Edward VII's inaugural coinage. Sold with the original plush red case of issue from the Royal Mint. (Total: 13 coins)

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30354 George V gold Proof Pattern 1/2 Crown 1927 PR64 NGC, cf. S-4032, W&R-426 (R6). By Bertram MacKennal. An extraordinarily rare off-metal trial in gold for George's 'modified effigy' Halfcrown, one of just 4 known. Its trial status is confirmed by the non-uniform weights recorded in Wilson & Rasmussen, namely #1. 17.44 grams, #2. 17.79 grams, #3. 17.91 grams and #4. 19.89 grams. It is not known which example the present offering is as its holder prevents accurate weighing, although we can be certain it is not the 19.89 gram specimen illustrated in W&S's book. Only a handful of George V trials in gold exist at all, and incredibly this is the third we have offered in the last 4 years; our 2015 auctions saw the first and third of three known 1924 gold Sixpence trials, the most recent of which realized \$44,000. Accordingly, we expect this Halfcrown to elicit equal if not more excitement, it being a far higher denomination! Its fields graced with a pleasing matte finish, more subdued on George's bust giving a reverse Cameo effect, its color a rich honey, its strike simply superb; this magnificent and museum-worthy gold specimen impresses at every turn, and its acquisition is an unbelievable opportunity for collectors of elite English patterns.

Starting Bid: \$7,500

GREAT BRITAIN



30355 George V gold Proof 5 Pounds 1911 PR64 PCGS, KM822, S-3994, WR-414. From a Proof-only mintage of 2,812 pieces, this is the sole 5 Pound piece produced during the reign of George V. The fields appear blemish-free and entirely as-struck, prominent vertical die-polish lines present but not distracting from the underlying flash and reflectivity; the devices show a comparatively subdued gleam, the portrait of George in particular appearing matte in comparison to the bright mirrors behind. A pristine and especially highly-certified example and a gorgeous lemongold in color, this offering is sure to appeal to the higher-tier collectors of 5 Pound pieces.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30356 George V 4-Piece NGC-Certified gold Proof Set 1911,

- 1) 1/2 Sovereign PR65+ Cameo NGC, KM819, S-4006
- 2) Sovereign PR65 Cameo NGC, KM820, S-3996
- 3) 2 Pounds PR63 NGC, KM821, S-3995
- 4) 5 Pounds PR63 NGC, KM822, S-3994

An outstanding set, the Sovereign and 1/2 Sovereign especially highly certified and both bearing the coveted 'Cameo' designation, rare for this type; the 2 Pounds and 5 Pounds both appear conservatively graded, particularly the latter which exhibits only minor contact marks over otherwise flawless surfaces. Immensely popular individually and particularly when offered as a group, these high-grade Proofs are sure to elicit strong bidding. (Total: 4 coins)

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30357 George VI gold Matte Proof 1/2 Sovereign 1937 PR62 NGC, KM858, S-4077, W&R-443 (R7). A bona fide numismatic treasure of the absolute highest rarity. In December 1936, King Edward VIII abdicated after less than a year on the throne in order to marry the divorcee Wallis Simpson, thrusting his reluctant brother George into the position of King as George VI. Accordingly, the painstakingly prepared dies bearing Edward's portrait had to be discarded and new dies produced bearing George's visage, and from these the 1937 coronation proof sets were struck. 5501 of these sets were produced in gold available for collectors to purchase, making them a not-uncommon sight today; however, at the time, issues arose as to how to include images of these new coin sets within adverts. Photographic technology had yet to be perfected in the late 1930s, particularly where numismatics was concerned. Whilst early coin sales catalogues had made do with simply creating wax casts of coins for inclusion as plates (a practice which may make numismatists today shudder), flash photography was the vogue by this point, and yet this method could not be applied to brilliant proofs due to the issues of the metal's reflectivity. Consequently, with limited options open to them, the Royal Mint had no choice but to alter the surfaces of the coins themselves to dull them, rendering them suitable for flash photography. Whilst matte proofs are typically made by sandblasting the dies before production begins, each matte proof coin of George VI had to be sandblasted individually! Only a tiny number of coins underwent this laborious process, making them exceedingly elusive and desirable today.

We offered a rare, complete 15-piece 1937 silver and bronze matte proof set in our ANA auction August 2017 where it realized \$56,400, but this Half Sovereign represents our first gold offering of this extremely rare matte issue. Truly a gorgeous piece; whereas one is used to seeing 1937 Half Sovereigns with brilliant flashy fields, the minutely-stippled surfaces of the present offering are an especially charming departure, the planchet colored a mustard-yellow with a light tone at the peripheries. Clearly, a particularly well-produced coin was selected to undergo this sandblasting process (a sensible decision considering its use in an advert), as it is very well-struck with a minimal loss of detail from the altering of its surfaces. Conservatively graded, no discernible wear or contact marks visible on either surface of this rarity, and indeed appearing to be a near-pristine example. Representing one of just four specimens seen by either NGC or PCGS, this is not an offering we expect to become available again soon, and thus we encourage serious consideration of this magnificent rarity from the highest tier collectors of British patterns. A superb piece of numismatic history, accompanied by its original receipt of purchase for 25 Pounds and 25 Shillings in 1947 by the Godalming Museum, Surrey, England.

Starting Bid: \$3,000

GREAT BRITAIN



30358 George VI gold Proof 5 Pounds 1937 PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS, KM861, S-4074. An altogether magnificent specimen, its eye appeal scores above what one usually encounters for this Proof-only issue. Immediately captivating through its thickly frosted depiction of the George VI and the reverse St. George and dragon, an element not regularly encountered on this type, nor to such a high quality as on this example, its fields of outstanding reflectivity and showing extremely few hairlines. Of the 749 specimens of this type seen by NGC and PCGS combined, only 51 are graded higher than the present example, and indeed if we exclude all but those bearing the elite Deep/Ultra Cameo designation, only 32 specimens remain more highly certified. Accordingly, this Proof ranks firmly within the top 10% of all graded examples. Dazzling and pristine, a spectacular piece.

Reserve: \$18,000



30359 George VI gold Proof 5 Pounds 1937 PR64 Cameo NGC, KM861, S-4074. Superbly contrasting effects are held between the obverse and reverse of this large gold Proof; whilst George's portrait appears matte and frosty grounding the reflectivity of the obverse, the reverse is supremely bright and flashy, bathing the viewer in light. Exceedingly few hairlines mar the surface of this near-Gem, the largest and most popular coin from George VI's coronation proof set.

Reserve: \$8,000



30360 George VI gold 4-Piece NGC-Certified Proof Set 1937,

- 1) 1/2 Sovereign PR64, KM858, S-4077
- 2) Sovereign PR63, KM859, S-4076
- 3) 2 Pounds PR63, KM860, S-4075
- 4) 5 Pounds PR62 Cameo, KM861, S-4074

KM-PS22, S-PS15. A handsome example of this ever-popular gold proof set. Despite its omission from the certification, each coin displays a matte cameo portrait of George VI, whilst the 5 Pounds is not far away from an Ultra Cameo designation. Contact marks reside in its field impacting it certified grade, but the frosting on George's portrait is unbroken, essential for the eye appeal of the piece. Matched in appearance and each with a light coppery tone, this is a superb offering of the George VI Coronation proof set and sure to find a proud new owner. (Total: 4 coins)

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30361 Elizabeth II gold Proof Britannia World War I Anniversary 10 Pounds (5 oz) 2014 MS70 Ultra Cameo NGC, Royal mint, S-4643, 156.295gm, 65mm, .9999 fine. Obv. Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the start of World War I. Obv. Crowned portrait of Queen Elizabeth II right. Rev. Britannia stands, with the British lion, on a hilltop watching the departing British war ships. This flawless, bold cameo issue is one of the first 10 pieces struck from a maximum total mintage of only 100 pieces. This piece is housed in an NGC "Jumbo" holder with the original wooden case and COA #9. AGW 5 oz.

Reserve: \$6,500







Finest Known of This Extremely Low Mintage Type

30362 George I gold 50 Drachmai 1876-A MS63+ NGC, Paris mint, KM50, Fr-14, Karamitsos-165. Mintage: 182. Fully bold, and one of the key rarities of this Greek series (outranked only by the incredibly scarce 100 Drachmai). Boasting a golden-honey hue that can only be acquired through age and superb preservation, the mirror-like fields turn nearly jet black when rotated, giving the razor-sharp devices a radiant, almost ethereal appearance. While a scattering of light handling marks are observed on both sides, they are rapidly overtaken by die polish lines. For reference, an MS62 selection achieved a stunning \$42,300 in our January 2017 NY-INC Signature Auction #3051 (Lot 34279), and we expect this offering-currently the finest-known certified specimen from this singular issue--to generate even more excitement among collectors.

From the Collection of A Philhellene

Starting Bid: \$15,000



30363 George I gold 100 Drachmai 1876-A XF Details (Repaired) PCGS, Paris mint, KM51, Fr-13. Mintage: 76. One of the greatest rarities of the modern Greek series, this selection displays canary-yellow surfaces that, despite an old cleaning, show only scattering of marks. Glimpses of original luster still reside in the protected areas and, upon rotation, gleam from the legends, while the main focus, George's prominent portrait, retains a strong level of detail. Little actual wear is present, as only a small amount of coins were produced, coupled with their extremely high face value, meant they barely circulated. Visually very appealing, particularly for its certified grade, making this specimen a centerpiece-worthy coin for the advanced collection of the modern Greek coinage.

From the Collection of A Philhellene

Reserve: \$18,000



30364 George II gold Proof "Restoration" 20 Drachmai 1940 PR65 Cameo NGC, Heaton mint, KM74. Mintage: 200. An extremely rare commemorative issue that celebrates the 5th anniversary of the restoration of the monarchy. It has been reported that out of a planned mintage of 750 coins, only 200 pieces were struck, and even fewer have survived at the Gem level. Once in hand, full-bodied flash leaps from the fields, highlighting the satin texture across George II's portrait and confirming a cameo finish. For the collectors of this singular type, a finer representative is hard to imagine.

From the Collection of A Philhellene

Starting Bid: \$7,500



30365 George II Proof "Restoration" 100 Drachmai ND (1940) PR63 Cameo NGC, Heaton mint, KM76. Mintage: 140. An exceptional example of this historical restoration issue, complete with total flash across both sides and definitive cameo contrast between the soaring designs and the gloss-filled mirrors. Minor handling, while present, all but fades into the obscurity upon rotation, and other than a moment or two of copper tone, the whole of the planchet is drenched in stunning lemon-gold coloration. With a reported mintage of just 140 pieces, and in this Choice level of presentation, an altogether superb offering that is destined to attract considerable interest from collectors.

From the Collection of A Philhellene

Starting Bid: \$5,000

HUNGARY



30366 Franz Rakoczi gold Ducat 1705-KV AU Details (Mount Removed) NGC, Klausenburg mint. KM530, Fr-478. Minted at Kolovar. Affectionately referred to as a "Palm Ducat", this insurgent coinage was struck during the Rakoczi-led revolt against Austria, and features a crowned cartouche containing the coats of arms of Transylvania and Rakoczi. The beautifully designed reverse shows a palm tree flanked by three hills at the bottom, K-V and date dividing. Rarely offered in the marketplace in recent past, this particular selection was removed from a mount, as is noted on the holder, but the surfaces remain only lightly abraded and the overall tone is a handsome olive-gray. In total, a scarce example of this historically significant type. Sold with old sales envelope.

Franz Rakoczi was born in 1676 into a Hungarian aristocrat family and in time would become an accomplished military leader for Hungary, leading an uprising against the Habsburgs that began in 1703 and lasted until 1711. During this period, Rakoczi, with the French-Bavarian armies as allies, led the cause for Hungarian independence from Austria. In 1704, Rakoczi began his reign as Prince of Transylvania and in September of 1705, he was elected Ruling Prince of Hungary. Peace talks began in 1705, with the sovereignty of Transylvania being a primary stumbling block on an agreement. While he saw numerous military successes up until 1706, the financial burdens of war eventually began to catch up and his military presence began to dwindle. At the Battle of Trencsén in 1708, Rakoczi fell from his horse and was thought dead. As a result much of his army defected and took an oath of allegiance to the Emperor. With a diminished army, Rakoczi's held territory became increasingly limited and in 1711, he fled to Poland. Because of his noble actions, Rakoczi is today considered a national hero in Hungary.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30367 Franz Joseph I gold "Millennial Anniversary of the Kingdom of Hungary" Goldgulden 1896 MS65 NGC, Kremnitz mint, KM-X9, Fr-258. An extremely rare souvenir-type piece produced as part of a series of coins emulating the medieval issues of Hungary, with just 100 pieces struck, this shimmering jewel currently ranks as the finest certified example in the NGC census. Struck in the design of late medieval Goldgulden (the "Hungarian Ducat", itself imitating the Florentine Florin), the current specimen displays fully unblemished surfaces saturated with soft golden color. Stylistically, this is an admirable rendition of a medieval coin, with only the date of 1896 and the titles of Franz Joseph to give away its 19th-century manufacture.

Reserve: \$13,000



30368 Franz Joseph I gold Proof 100 Korona 1907-KB PR64 Cameo PCGS, Kremnitz mint, KM490, Fr-256, Husz-2213. An ever-popular type issued upon the 40th anniversary of Franz Joseph's coronation featuring the characteristic contrast between matte central regions and mirroresque, fully-lustrous outer registers. Currently outranked by only two examples at PCGS (both grading PR65 with "Cameo" modifiers), and with only the most minimal signs of handling scattered about the reverse rim, this offering is sure to attract heavy bidder interest strong competition.

Reserve: \$10,000

INDIA



30369 British India. East India Company - Victoria gold Mohur **1841.-(B&C)** MS63 NGC, Bombay or Calcutta mint, KM461.1, Fr-1595, Prid-18, S&W-2.1, Type A/SG. Continuous Obverse Legend variety. An incredible offering that has crossed the Choice threshold, with sublime goldenrod luster that sweeps the fields and impeccably rendered designs that are as bold as they are beautiful in their styling. The reverse depiction of a prowling lion remains the obvious focal point, and its detailing is absolutely superb. As such, a remarkable selection worthy of great attention from the collectors of British India gold.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30370 British India. Victoria gold "Young Bust" Proof Restrike 5 Rupees 1870-CM PR64★ Cameo NGC, Calcutta mint, KM474, S&W-4.23. Full of unstoppable flash, with citrus-gold gloss over both sides that takes on reflective properties in the fields and frosted texture across the raised designs. Given the coveted star designation by NGC for superior eye appeal, and essentially Gem if not for a bit of chatter in the left obverse field. Featuring the more youthful portrait of Victoria, this small and highly detailed piece was re-struck by the Indian mint during the 1960s. Starting Bid: \$2,500



30371 British India. Victoria gold Proof 10 Rupees 1870-(c) PR65★ Cameo NGC, Calcutta mint restrike, KM479, S&W-4.16. Variety with no "CM," more mature bust of Victoria, and reeded edge. Obv. Crowned bust of Queen Victoria left. Rev. Date and value in beaded circle surrounded by ornamental scrollwork. A superb Gem example of this popular restrike issue. The fields are deeply mirrored, with heavily frosted devices, yielding an attractive cameo appearance. Bright greenish-gold patina graces both obverse, and reverse, with only minute marks visible with magnification. A truly stunning example. Only one example (PR66) has been certified finer by NGC.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30372 British India. Victoria gold Mohur 1891-(c) MS64 NGC, Calcutta mint, KM496, Fr-1604, S&W-6.18. A gorgeous example of this scarce and desirable type, this piece exhibits soft, satiny fields and a twinkling of golden luster that nicely settles in the protected regions of the devices to produce a glimmering finish. While a spattering of small marks are noted on both obverse and reverse, they do little to dampen the coin's overall appeal. Currently tied with one other for the finest certified example seen by either NGC or PCGS.

Ex. Lost Hoard

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30373 British India. Victoria "Calcutta International Exhibition" gold Award Medal 1883-84 MS62 NGC, Calcutta mint, Pudd-883.2.2, 51mm. Obv. Crowned half-length portrait of Queen Victoria left with "Calcutta International Exhibition" and "1883-84" in surrounding legend. Rev. Wreath encircling, "AWARDED TO." This medal was unawarded. Prooflike fields, with frosted devices and minor hairlines. We previously sold the silver version of this Award medal in our April 2018 sale 3064, Lot 33243. The gold medal of this type is Extremely rare and we cannot reference another example.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30374 Travancore. Bala Rama Varma II gold Proof Restrike Chuckram ND (1939-49) PR64 NGC, KM60a. An off-metal strike in gold, likely produced from dies made at the Heaton mint, presenting the bust of Bala Rama Varma II on the obverse and the emblematic conch shell in sprays design on the reverse. Full of vibrant, coppery-gold flash, this beautifully illustrative piece has been carefully preserved, and is currently the only certified example of the type at NGC. Rarely offered at auction, and highly intriguing as such.

Starting Bid: \$4,500

30375 George III Proof 6 Shillings Bank Token 1804 PR65 NGC, KM-Tn1, S-6615. An outstanding Gem Proof issue of the largest silver coin denomination ever produced in Ireland, boldly overstruck on a Spanish 8 Reales. Spectacular mirror fields of brilliant watery depth, transforming into a pale gold iridescence at the peripheries tinged with hints of red. Some toning streaks are present on George's crisp portrait, but they do little to take away from the eye appeal of this gorgeous specimen. Outstanding in every way!

Reserve: \$6,500

ISLAMIC DYNASTIES



30376 Ottoman Empire. Abdul Hamid II gold 500 Qirsh (5 Pounds) AH 1293 Year 1 (1876/7) MS61 NGC, Misr mint (in Egypt), KM286, Pere-973. The largest, and perhaps most coveted issue of late Ottoman Egypt, this supremely hefty inaugural year issue exhibits a perfectly crisp and slightly reflective strike complete with the scattered handling and contact marks so often encountered on these broad-flanned types. A similar example, also certified MS61 by NGC, achieved \$15,275 in our April 2016 CICF Auction #3046 (Lot 29815) and we expect to see the present specimen achieve a similar, if not higher, level of distinction.

Reserve: \$13,000

ITALY



30377 Belgiojoso. Antonio I of Barbiano gold Ducat (Zecchino) 1769 MS64 NGC, KM-C2, MIR-13. A rare one-year trade issue from this tiny county located in Lombardy, this example displays needle-sharp detail around the legends and fully lustrous, semi-reflective fields that serve only to highlight the contrast between flat and raised features. While light, scattered signs of handling and an extremely minute die crack between the I in AN-TON • I and • BARBIANI are to be noted for the sake of completeness and bound the given grade, this present offering hardly provides an occasion to complain—currently ranking as the single highest certified example from NGC.

Starting Bid: \$4,500



Extremely Rare Presentation 10 Taris - Second Known Example

30378 Messina or Barletta. Charles I d'Anjou (1266-85) gold 10 Tari ND (c. 1266?) AU58 PCGS, Biaggi-Unl., MEC XIV-Unl., CNI-XIXa. Unl. + • K • DCI • GRACIA (group of three pellets), French royal shield containing three fleurs-de-lis within inner border / +R • SICILIE (group of three pellets), cross on pole, IC-XC (above) NI-KA (below) across fields, omega-shaped marks of contraction above, two groups of three pellets below, all within inner border. Extremely rare and completely unpublished—with a reported second example in private hands—this absolutely gorgeous multiple Tari piece emits slightly reddened golden luster with possible tiny traces of die polish lines still visible around the devices. Clearly a fusion of older Norman designs, inspired by archetypal Byzantine patterns (the reverse inner legend, written in Greek, translating to "Jesus Christ conquers" [cf. the reverse of Biaggi-1284]), with the fleur-shield of the Capetian royal household, it is likely that the present example was produced as a sort of presentation piece, perhaps to celebrate Charles' victory of his archrival Manfred of Hohenstaufen at the Battle of Benevento in February 1266. This would fit well with the fact that despite numerous cracks in the flan and several small deposits, it exhibits virtually no signs of wear, suggesting it was not meant for circulation. The precise place of production is, however, much more difficult to pin down, as though Charles destroyed Manfred's mint of Brindisi and established his own at Barletta between 1266-68 for the minting of Taris and Tari multiples (Magli 1973, 200; Sambon 1916, 139), it is unclear if this example was among its emissions. Nevertheless, this fascinating piece of late medieval Italian and Crusader history is certain to garner excitement among collectors of the Crusader, Southern Italian, and medieval hammered gold series and to ignite a furry of bids.

Ex. Soler & Llach Auction 1086, 20 April 2015, Lot 1298.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30379 Naples. Charles I (1266-85) gold Salut d'or ND (1278-1285) MS65 NGC, Naples mint, Fr-808, MIR-18, MEC-675, P/R-1. + KAROL • DEI • GRA • IERL'M • SICILIE • REX, arms of Jerusalem-France, stars, rosettes, and a crescent surrounding / + AVE • GRACIA • PLENA • DOMINVS • TECVM, annunciation with vase of flowers between Gabriel and Mary. An amazing Gem example of this first gold issue of Charles I of Anjou. Well struck, and fully round, with complete legends and brilliant luster. No significant flaws are noted. This gold issue, of the French Anjou dynasty in Naples, displays heavy Crusader symbolism, both the arms and legends refer to Jerusalem and the scene of the annunciation on the reverse is simply charming.

Reserve: \$8,000



30380 Papal States. Innocent XII (Antonio Pignatelli) gold Quadrupla (4 Scudi d'oro) 1694 Anno IIII MS62 PCGS, by P.P. Borner of Luzern, KM-617, Fr-174, Ber-2211, Munt-49/1, CNI-52. Obv. Bust of Pope Innocent XII right, with legend "INNOCEN · XII · PONT· M · A · IIII." Rev. The fountain of Santa Maria in Trastevere, with legend "DAT OMNIBVS AFFLVENTER.". An amazing example of this exceedingly rare issue. The strike is quite bold, with greenish-gold patina over surfaces retaining most of the original mint luster. Minor flan flaws are noted, with surfaces free of post striking imperfections. This issue commemorates the restoration of the fountain by Carlo Fontana, as commissioned by the Pope. The most recent sale, of one of the few examples known of this type, was in a May 18, 2018 Nomisma S.p.a. (San Marino firm) auction 57, Lot 1399, where it sold for the hammer price of \$52,960.

Reserve: \$24,000



30381 Venice. Andrea Gritti gold Scudo d'Oro ND (1523-1539) MS65 NGC, Venice mint, KM-MB54, Fr-1448, Paolucci-3. An outstanding Gem-certified example of this exciting type that, while somewhat easy to locate in lesser grades, remains incredibly challenging to acquire at all levels of Mint State. Voluminous golden luster beams from the fields while the central designs are boldly struck up to the highest point. For reference, we sold an equal of this coin in our 2017 ANA Platinum Night sale, which hammered for \$14,500.

Reserve: \$3,000



30382 Umberto I gold 100 Lire 1883-R MS60 NGC, Rome mint, KM22, Fr-18, Mont-3, Gig-3. Bust of King Umberto I left, with date below. Rev. Crowned arms dividing L.-100, within wreath. Well struck, with reflective fields, considerable remaining mint luster, and light contact marks. Extremely rare, with a tiny mintage of only 4,219 pieces.

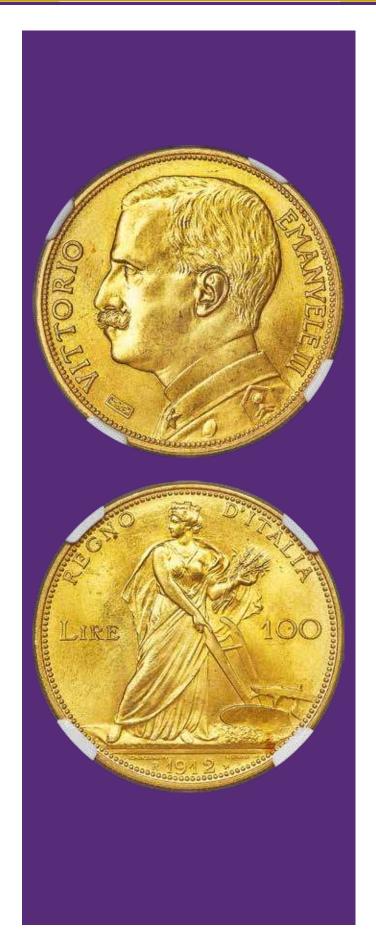
Ex. Collection Chaponniere

Reserve: \$5,000



30383 Vittorio Emanuele III gold 10 Lire 1912-R MS64+ NGC, Rome mint, KM47, Fr-29. Obv. Bust of Vittorio Emanuele III facing left. Rev. Italia plowing right, dividing value (Lire-10). Bright golden mint luster, with nicely struck details and only a few very minor marks. An extremely rare issue, with only 8 pieces certified by NGC and none finer than this near-Gem example.

Reserve: \$6,500





Gem Mint State gold 100 Lire

30384 Vittorio Emanuele III gold 100 Lire 1912-R MS66 NGC, Rome mint, KM50, Fr-26. Mintage: 3,946. Of the greatest rarity in terms of technical quality, but with the added bonus of having exquisite eye appeal at every turn, this massive gold type features the uniformed bust of Vittorio Emanuele III and the allegorical depiction of agriculture in the form of Italia holding wheat and pushing a plow. As one might expect at this level, the near-pristine surfaces are full of amber-hued luster that flares across the open expanses, highlighting fresh, undisturbed fields and a few toning spots along the way. All the while, the main even—the central images—showcase each individual detail in high relief. Find a more lustrous, well-preserved example of this sought-after type you will not, as this offering remains unmatched at the certified level, and this issue continues to be exceedingly difficult to locate in grades finer than MS63. Starting Bid: \$7,500



30385 Vittorio Emanuele III gold 100 Lire 1912-R MS62 NGC, Rome mint, KM50, Fr-26. Mintage: 4,946. A scarce issue produced in limited numbers, shown here with gleaming apricot coloration, as well as micro-abrasions over both sides that ultimately prevent the Choice designation, but are commonly encountered for the type. Considerable mint bloom remains active on this beautifully designed piece, elevating its eye appeal, and all but confirming interest from collectors of 20th century world gold searching for a Mint State example from this fleeting series.

Reserve: \$5,000







The Legendary First "Dollar" of the Americas - The Finest of Only 3 Known Specimens

30386 Charles and Johanna "Early Series" Rincón 8 Reales ND (c. 1538) •M•-•M• AU50 NGC, Mexico City mint, 36.5mm, 27.13g, KM-Unl., Calico-68, Nesmith-Unl. hISP[]ИIE: [ornament?]: [ornament?]: ET: IИDIARRVM: RE [truncated S?]:, a pair of crown-topped pillars (representing the Pillars of Hercules), rhomboidal banner in between with the word PLVS, one pellet above, one in either corner; R below (for Francisco del Rincón), cross above (value marker), all with inner beaded border / AKROLVVS (V double struck): [ornament?]: ET: IOhAHA: D, crowned shield with turrets in first and fourth quadrants (representing Castile), and lions in the second and third (representing Leon), pomegranate at bottom (representing Granada); •M• (mintmark, stacked) on either side, all within inner beaded border. Perfectly centered and well-struck for the type, with a few slight imperfections in the rim just right of 12 o'clock and 7 o'clock keeping the flan just out of round. Wonderful slate gray surfaces that continue to emit rays of gorgeous mint luster.

Once considered to be a purely conjectural piece, this earliest of crown-sized coins struck in the New World—just two years after the establishment of the mint (later Mexico City) by royal charter in 1536—represents a minuscule group of just 3 known pieces recovered from the shipwreck of the "Golden Fleece" (sunk c. 1550) in 1990, and sold in 2004 (Goldbergs), 2006 (Heritage), and 2014 (Sedwick) respectively. First suggested by the testimony of Francisco Tello de Sandoval after an investigation of the mint in 1545 (though legislation for the minting of such pieces had been issued on November 18, 1537), the present offering displays all of the tell-tale signs concordant with this and other 16th-century accounts while hardly evincing a trace of saltwater damage:

- The legends, crudely blundered in numerous places and often showing double-striking, frequently contain breaks, in keeping with nearly ubiquitous contemporary statements that such pieces were "very difficult" to mint.
- There is, in general, very little wear on the flan, with the coin maintaining nearly its full weight, confirming Juan Gutierrez's statement that they "were not circulating".
- It carries the initial of the mint's first assayer, Francisco del Rincón, who served his two-year term of office between 1536 and 1538.

Aside from the unabashed illiteracy of the legends (a sign that these early pieces were produced by native, New World mint workers), the present offering bears several other key clues to its early production, including the older, Gothic style of numerous letters in the legends, most particularly the M mintmarks on either side of the crowned royal shield of Spain, while the remainder of the orthography conforms to "new" Latin lettering. From a more world-historical perspective, while this initial experiment aimed at a colonial crown-sized silver coinage initially failed, such experimentation conformed with and reflected Spain's newfound wealth and domineering aspirations at the dawn of the sixteenth-century. Perhaps planned as the potential backbone of a nascent colonial empire (as the later cobs would certainly become), this issue proudly asserts Spain's central position in the world political order, conveying via the motto between the Pillars of Hercules—the old border of the known world—PLVS ("beyond", in direct defiance of the ancient motto Ne Plus Ultra, nothing further beyond) that the new superpower was no longer to sit idly on the edge of global affairs.

While earlier offerings of this type were somewhat hampered by confusion over the quantity of pieces recovered, which we now know to be only three, typically achieving \$350,000 to \$450,000, the sale of a third (but inferior) piece in 2014 for \$587,500 demonstrated the untapped potential of this exquisite issue. With the current piece far outranking the 2014 specimen in terms both of execution and preservation, we expect this truly magisterial piece to soar to ever greater heights, and it is sure to ignite the fiercest of bidding amongst potential buyers.

Ex. Heritage New York Signature Auction #397, January 2006, Lot 14177

Selection from the Isaac Rudman Numismatic Cabinet

Starting Bid: \$250,000



30387 Philip V gold Cob 2 Escudos 1714 Mo-J MS62 NGC, Mexico City mint, KM53.2. 6.8gm. An exceptional offering from the 1715 Plate Fleet, with full date on the flan and boldly impressed mintmark and assayer initials. Despite being struck off center, this full-weight example pleases with its sharp detailing throughout and warm, golden color. An historically important piece in a demanded state of presentation, and visually alluring to boot. Starting Bid: \$2,500



30388 Philip V gold Cob 4 Escudos 1714 Mo-J MS65 NGC, Mexico City mint, KM55.2. Impressively radiant with the mint and assayer initial remaining fully on the planchet and the date being legible and almost entirely present. An extremely popular "treasure" coin that was recovered from a fleet of ships that sank off the coast of Florida during their voyage back to Spain. With the aforementioned choice centering on the flan and flashy luster, this coin is surely among the finest available to collectors.

Ex. 1715 Plate Fleet

Reserve: \$8,500



30389 Philip V gold Cob 8 Escudos 1713 MXo-J MS61 PCGS, Mexico City mint, KM57.1, Calico-106, Fr-6. Some remaining luster, with the normal crude flan seen with these type 8 Escudos. The "171" of the date is easily readable, but only the lower curve of the last and telling digit of the date, '3', remains visible on the flan, as does the nearly full reverse cross, which is a two-year sub-variety (1712-3), with each "arm" terminating in cross-like fashion instead of with the typical bars. Very likely recovered from the 1715 Plate Fleet.

Reserve: \$6,500



30390 Charles III gold 8 Escudos 1760 Mo-MM XF45 NGC, Mexico City mint, KM140, Cal-316. A solid example from this feeling series that shows the armored bust of Charles III set atop broad surfaces that have darkened to an olive-gold color. A touch of copper still manages to shimmer at the legends, and while the effects of moderate handling are observed, the overall nature of this offering remains strong. Scarce at all levels, and an important gold issue from the early reign of Charles III that is wholly deserving of a premium bid.

Reserve: \$5,000



30391 Charles III gold 8 Escudos 1762 Mo-MM AU55 NGC, Mexico City mint, KM155, Onza-744. Utterly sharp and incredibly lustrous for the type, with mild highpoint wear and typical handling effects that are associated with the given designation. Notable as the first date of this scarce "rat-nose" issue, and one that remains elusive at all levels of presentation, currently bested by two other examples (both AU58), with no representatives of this date having been certified in a Mint State classification.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30392 Republic 4-Piece Certified gold Set, 1) Peso 1872 Zs-H - MS65 NGC, KM410.6 2) 2.5 Pesos 1873 Zs-H - MS65 NGC, KM411.6 3) 5 Pesos 1877 Zs-S/A - MS66 NGC, KM421.7 4) 10 Pesos 1887 Cn-M - MS65+ DPL, KM413.2

A thoroughly stunning four-piece set with the two larger denominations certified in the top designations according to the NGC census report. Additionally, the 10 Pesos features impeccably struck designs across both sides, with deeply mirrored fields that surround, giving it the appearance of a Specimen striking. By far the finest "Cap and Scales" 10 Pesos that we have encountered in terms of eye appeal, and a coin that perfectly anchors this incredible grouping. (Total: 4 coins)

Reserve: \$8,000







Highest-Certified and Stunningly Lustrous Gem

30393 Republic gold 20 Pesos 1872 Go-S MS66 NGC, Guanajuato mint, KM414.4. Superbly struck, with full mint brilliance and glistening cartwheel luster. The fields are nicely reflective and the near-flawless surfaces sparkle with rich, golden patina. The finest certified example of this date and type that we have yet encountered, and the single finest "Cap & Scales" 20 Pesos certified by NGC and PCGS combined at present time. An outright incredible opportunity for the type collector who demands the best. For reference, the only other comparable that we have seen that comes even closer to this incredible selection was a 1900 Mo-M in MS65+NGC that hammered for \$32,000 in our 2017 September Long Beach sale, Lot 31252.

Ex. Bob Medlar Collection

Reserve: \$24,000

NETHERLANDS



30394 Gorinchem. Imitation gold Rose Noble of Edward IV ND (c.1500) MS62 NGC, S-1952, Schneider 851 (same dies). Crown mm. Crowned king with sword and shield standing facing in ship, $\mathfrak E$ in banner at stern, large rose on hull / Rose in radiant sun over floriate cross, crowns and lions in angles, large trefoils in spandrels. An early imitation of an Edward IV Ryal, very faithfully reproduced and in an exceptional grade. Whereas these imitations often vary in gold purity and quality of production, this piece has exquisite surfaces of rich gold color and has been beautifully struck, every detail plainly evident. If you are looking for a premium representative of the Flemish imitation series, you can simply obtain no finer a specimen than this elite piece.

Starting Bid: \$2,000



30395 Utrecht. United Provinces gold Cavalier d'or 1617 MS62 NGC, Delm-967 (R3), Fr-286, KM15, Purmer/van der Weil-Ut.29. Obv. knight, with sword, on horseback right. Rev. Crowned arms of the United Netherlands with date above. Normal uneven strike, with full mint luster and only a few minor marks. An exceptional Mint State example of this conditionally rare issue.

Reserve: \$5,000



30396 Utrecht. Provincial gold Gulden 1794 MS63 NGC, KM102a. An exceptional coin from this challenging series. The design images have received a definitive strike, leaving each detail in superb relief, all the while stunning, copper-hued luster resides in the outlying registers creating a dramatic halo effect around each side. The open fields are not without light handling marks, but their impact is minimal on the overall exciting nature of this piece. At present time, this is the only certified example at NGC of this date, and that information is likely to generate increased interest among collectors of Provincial gold.

Starting Bid: \$4,500

KINGDOM OF HOLLAND

30397 Kingdom of Holland. Louis Napoleon Rijksdaalder 1809 MS64 PCGS, KM-36, Dav-231. Absolutely exquisite, a decidedly proof-like rarity of extreme importance to collectors of both the Dutch and Napoleonic series. Holding the highest certified grade for this type assigned by either NGC or PCGS, the visual appeal of this piece is exceptional; washed with a deep argent luster, the devices matte achieving a proof-like cameo, a deep charcoal lining to Napoleon's portrait and the legends. Golden-red areas of iridescence gleam like jewels at the peripheries of this sharply struck and extremely rare numismatic treasure. A delight to behold and premium in every sense of the word.

Starting Bid: \$9,000

KINGDOM



30398 Willem I Proof 2-1/2 Gulden 1840 PR63 Cameo PCGS, KM67. A glorious Proof with surfaces awash in a watery mixture of slateblue, peach, and honeydew shades, that together, mimic a stormy, summertime sky. Other than a few darker toning spots, the fields appear to have escaped signs of heavy handling, and in studying both sides of the planchet, superb cameo contrast between the frosted centers and reflective expanses totally entrances the eye. An incredibly offering that is destined to draw increased interest from collectors of this scarce singular type.

Reserve: \$5,000



30399 Wilhelmina gold Matte Proof 10 Gulden 1897 PR64 NGC, Utrecht mint, KM118, Fr-347 (unlisted in matte proof). Currently the highest certified example in the NGC census and the only known piece graded Matte Proof, this truly stunning issue exhibits the most minimal of contact marks across the fields. A must for collectors of the Dutch series seeking perfection and peak condition, this example is sure to inspire fervent bidding.

Reserve: \$6,000

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

30400 Dutch Administration gold Proof Pattern 2-1/2 Cents 1945 PR68 Cameo NGC, cf. KM316, cf. Scholten-932. Obv. Crowned arms of the Netherlands divides the date 19-45. Rev. Inscription in Javanese and Malayan script. A very small "124" is counterstamped on the obverse near the stop by the E of INDIE. Essentially flawless, with fully mirrored fields and nice cameo contrast. The regular issue of this type was struck at the Philadelphia mint, with the corresponding "P" mintmark. Conjecture is that this off-metal strike, without the mintmark, was produced in the Netherlands after 1945. This is the finest example of the gold type we have seen, and the finest certified example.

Reserve: \$6,000

NORWAY



Oscar I Uniface Proof Obverse and Reverse silver Patterns 1855 NGC Certified, type of KM316 & Ahl-14. As mentioned in the header, there are two uniface Pattern, or trial pieces, one with the obverse and one with the reverse. Obv. Bust of Oscar I right, reverse blank, PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC, Choice Proof obverse with blank mirrored reverse, a touch of light russet patina with frosted devices and deeply mirrored fields. Rev. Crowned arms of Norway, dividing 1/2-SPS, within wreath, with the date 18-55 divided by crossed hammer and pick, the symbols of the Royal Norwegian Mint (Kongberg mint), obverse blank, PR64 Cameo NGC, virtually identical in condition to the obverse example, with a touch of light russet patina over mirrored fields with frosted devices, no significant flaws are noted. An amazing pair, for which we can find no other examples sold, and we no listings in reference catalogs. An exceedingly rare, and spectacular, pair of uniface issues. These pieces come with a 1972 letter from the noted Teaneck, NJ world coin dealer, Richard Margolis, to the then owner of this amazing pair (Ron Stewart of Melbourne Australia), in which Mr. Margolis offers the, then, high price of \$150 for the pair. With the letter accompanying these coins. We assume that he bought the coins. Don't we all wish we had put away many of these ultra bargains at 1972 prices. We have contacted one of the most knowledgeable Norwegian coin dealers and he informed us that he has heard of these coins, but has no information on them. Possibly Unique. (Total: 2 coins)

Starting Bid: \$3,000

PHILIPPINES



30402 Spanish Colony. Alfonso XII 10 Centimos 1884 MS63 PCGS, KM148. Obv. Bust of Alfonso XII right with date below. Crowned arms dividing the value. Lustrous and well struck with a hint of golden patina. Only light marks are noted. The lowest mintage of this series, with a very small production of only 10,000 examples. Very rare, with only a single example certified finer (MS64) by either PCGS, or NGC.

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30403 Spanish Colony. Alfonso XIII copper Pattern 2 Centavos 1894 PR65 Brown NGC, Manila mint, KM-Pn19. An attractive example of this great rarity featuring glossy chocolate surfaces accented by lovely blues and a hint of cinnamon red on the reverse. Highly desirable in any grade for the collector of colonial patterns and certain to elicit great interest in this premium state of preservation.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30404 USA Administration 7-piece Certified Proof Set 1906,

- (1) 1/2 Centavo PR67 Red NGC
- (2) 1 Centavo PR67 Red and Brown NGC
- (3) 5 Centavos PR67 NGC
- (4) 10 Centavos PR68 NGC
- (5) 20 Centavos PR67 NGC
- (6) 50 Centavos PR68 NGC
- (7) Peso PR68 NGC

Philadelphia mint, KM-PS4. Mintage of only 500 sets, many of which were dumped in Manila bay, with resulting salt-water damage, in advance of the Japanese invasion. A truly unbelievable example of this rare Proof set, with no pieces certified below Proof 67 and three pieces, including the 50 Centavos and Peso, certified in PR68. Undoubtedly, the finest known set of this popular Proof-only year. Superb eye appeal, with naturally toned, fully lustrous, surfaces and no apparent flaws. Ex. Ira and Larry Goldberg Coins and Collectibles sale 47, May 25, 2008, Lot 3018, where it sold for the hammer price of \$24,000. (Total: 7 coins)

Starting Bid: \$9,000



Potentially Unique Double Ducat

30405 Riga. Free City gold 2 Ducat 1575-Dated MS62 NGC, 6.91g, 24mm, Gum-Unl., Kop-Unl., Hutten-Unl., cf. Reichel II, 409. + DAT ★ GE-BVT ★ IV ★ VNSER ★ HERE ★ GOT, city gate of Riga with small box(?) on either side within wreath / ★ GEVET ° RICHTE ° AXCISE ° VND ° SCHOT, pair of crossed keys dividing date, dagger-like cross above, all within wreath. An extraordinarily rare, unpublished, and possibly unique piece, this impressive piece comes from an interesting time in Riga's history,, during which it was attempting to fortify itself against the Commonwealth of Poland-Lithuania as a free imperial city of the Holy Roman Empire. The obverse and reverse legends, which appear to be written in Old German and seem to the cataloger to be intended to be read continuously across both sides of the coin, may perhaps be interpreted as "This pray you, our Lord God, provide [us] safe passage and protection". This would correlate well with Riga's highly contested and war-ravaged status following the Hanseatic League's diminishing clout in the early decades of the 16th century, and its aspirations to maintain its independence, and serves as a proper caption to the visual image of the city gate with gate raised on the obverse. Bathed in a pleasant yellow-golden light with a perfectly centered and refined strike.

Ex. UBS Gold & Numismatics, Auction 85, 7 September 2010, Lot 1147

Ex. Hess-Divo AG, Auction 333, 30 November 2017, Lot 365

Reserve: \$10,000

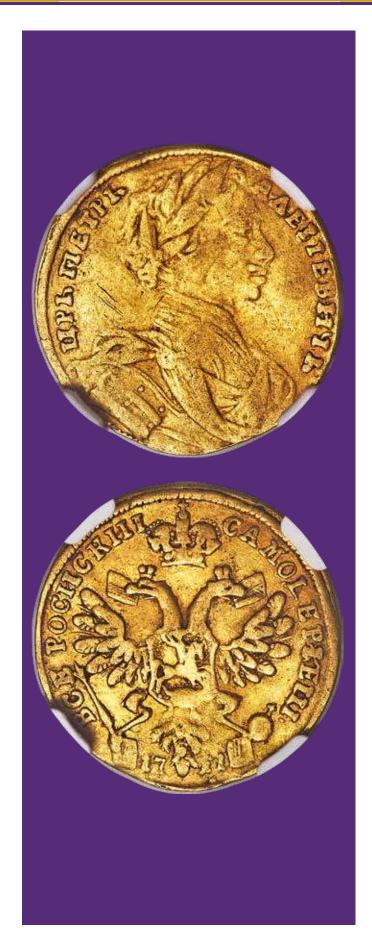
PORTUGAL



Extremely Rare Copper 24 Escudos

30406 João V copper off-metal strike 24 Escudos 1731 MS64 Brown NGC, 61.23g, KM-PnA21, Gomes-E11.02. An extremely rare off-metal strike of this unadopted denomination, this magnificent trial piece fully captivates the viewer with its seas of iridescent-toned chocolate fields and boldly rendered devices. With clear ranks of adjustment marks lining the peripheries, this imposing design was proposed during a period when the large quantities of gold coming out of Brazil inspired a wave of minting and new, ever-larger denominations.

Starting Bid: \$5,000





Exceedingly Rare Peter I gold Issue

30407 Peter I gold Ducat (Chervonets) 1711 Fine15 NGC, Moscow, Kadashevsky mint, KM133, Bit-16 (R3), Petrov 250 Roubles, Diakov-345 (R4), Fr-88, Obv. Laureate and armored bust of Peter I right. Rev. Double-headed Imperial eagle holding four maps in beaks and talons. This example shows considerable wear, with wavy flan and numerous handling marks, as do most of the known specimens. An exceedingly rare gold issue, struck following the capture of Azov, and the following peace with Turkey on July 12, 1711. Following the treaty of peace, Azov was returned to the central government of the Ottoman Empire. Because of this, the 1711 gold Ducats were recalled and all but a very few pieces melted. This example is nearly as nice as the most recent sale we can reference, this being a non-certified coin, graded VF, in the Dmitry Markoff sale 36, January 8, 2015, Lot 2012, that sold for the hammer price of \$110,000. **Starting Bid: \$25,000**





Second Finest Known Peter I Ducat - A Superb Survivor

Peter I gold Ducat (Cherovnets) 1713 D-L VF30 NGC, Moscow, Krasny mint, KM140, Fr-89, Bit-40 (R2), Uzd-0020, Diakov-411 (R2), Petrov-4 (75 Roubles). Jean (Timofei) Lefken as mintmaster. Exuding a pleasantly soft yellow-golden color, this truly spectacular Russian rarity comes to us remarkably well-preserved, considering both the usual sore condition in which many of these pieces have survived and the fact that the current example is the second finest certified by NGC. In spite of the otherwise low numeric grade, virtually all of the details that make this issue so appealing and desirable are present: the curls of Peter the Great's hair remain largely discernable and the strike of his eye, nose, moustache, and lips, as well as the ornaments of his armor, are remarkably clear and well-executed, even given the evident wear on the highpoints. On the reverse, the feathers of the Imperial Eagle manage to keep from blending together and retain a considerable amount of definition. Some evidence of double-striking is clearly visible in the legends, but does not prevent their legibility, while a few light scuffs, which are visible in front of the bust, are noticeable, but a small price to pay for what is otherwise a superb piece certain to garner ample attention from collectors of the Russian series seeking to fill a longtime hole in their collections.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



30409 Catherine I gold Coronation Jeton 1724 AU53 NGC, Bit-Ж 3881 (R3), Diakov-60.10 (R3) Smirnov-212, Rudenko-1724.n4. Obv. Four-line inscription, "Empress Catherine Crowned in Moscow. 1724." Rev. Imperial crown on a cushion, on an inscribed pedestal with, "With Lord and Emperor" above and "Public Joy," in one line below. Slightly wavy flan, with bold strike for the issue and light contact marks. While the design is virtually identical to the pieces pictured in Bitkin and Diakov, the inscription below the pedestal is in one line, not the two lines as seen in all of the examples we could find. An extremely rare issue in gold, and a very elusive variety.

Reserve: \$12,000



30410 Peter II Rouble 1728 MS61 NGC, Kadashevsky mint, KM182.2, Dav-1668, Bit-41. A seldom-encountered type in any grade, due principally to the remarkably short reign of Peter II (1727-1730), this magisterial exemplar fuses gunmetal surfaces with subdued iridescence and a high numerical grade to produce a true connoisseur's piece. A few light, mainly surface-deep, annealing marks are only slightly visible scattered on the obverse. A true rarity in Mint State grades, such a coin is undoubtedly worthy of much attention and a premium bid.

Reserve: \$5,000



30411 Elizabeth Polupoltinnik (1/4 Rouble) 1756 ММД-МБ MS65 NGC, Red mint, KM-C17b, Bitkin-177, Diakov-437. A spectacular piece with brilliant luster and a superb level of detail for a coin of this age and type. Not surprisingly, the present offering is the finest example graded by NGC (with none currently certified by PCGS), the next example falling a full two points behind. Yet further, the NGC Census currently shows only three 1/4 Rouble circulation-issue examples across entire span of the18th century grading Gem Mint-State or higher -- a clear indication that the piece at hand is truly "as good as they come."

Starting Bid: \$2,500



30412 Elizabeth gold 10 Roubles 1756-CΠΕ AU Details (Reverse Repaired) NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-C28.2, Bit-75 (R1), Diakov-373 (R3), Petrov 50 Roubles. Obv. Crowned and draped bust of Elizabeth I right. Rev. Cross of four crowned shields with date in angles. An extremely rare issue, with bold strike, traces of luster in the legends, and light handling marks. The repair on the reverse occurs near the edge, between 6 and 7 o'clock at the letters "M" of "MOH." The repair is barely noticeable without magnification and the overall appearance is pleasing. **Starting Bid: \$6,000**





Exceptionally Rare Catherine II Rouble

30413 Catherine II Rouble 1775 MMД-CA UNC Details (Obverse Scratched) NGC, KM-C67a.1, Bitkin-133 (R3), Uzd-1067 (extremely rare), Iljin 50 Roubles, Petrov 100 Roubles, variety without engraver's initials in the opening of the sleeve of the Empress. Obv. Crowned bust of Catherine II right. Rev. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with date above. One of the rarest circulating Roubles issued in the name of Catherine II and the finest example we can reference, with most grading no better than VF. The luster is silvery-white and bright, with sharply defined details. No circulation wear, or even cabinet friction, is noticeable, with only minor scratches in the lower right obverse field.

 $Ex.\ Sincona\ Collection\ Sale,\ Part\ 3,\ October\ 13-15,\ 2014,\ Lot\ 1232.$

Reserve: \$95,000



30414 Catherine II gold 5 Roubles 1782-CΠΕ MS62 NGC, KM-C78b, Bitkin-80, Sev-328, Diakov-435. An alluring issue struck roughly halfway through the reign of Catherine The Great. While highly soughtafter in all grades, higher denomination gold issues from Catherine's reign are quite difficult in Mint State, and particularly so with the eye appeal of the present example, which features a bold strike and gleaming aurous surfaces with relatively few distractions. A must-have for the discerning collector of Russian gold.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30415 Catherine II gold 10 Roubles 1766-CHE AU55 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-C79a, Bit-14 (R1), Diakov 124a (R3), variety with "Π," of "СПБ" inverted. Obv. Crowned and draped portrait of Catherine II right. Rev. Cross of four crowned shields with date in angles. A very rare variety, with bold strike, light marks consistent with the grade, and traces of remaining luster.

Starting Bid: \$3,000



30416 Paul I Albertus Rouble 1796-EM MS61 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, Bit-14 (R1), Sev-2381 (R), UZD-1257 (RR), Petrov 12 Rub. Obv. crowned double-headed imperial eagle with wings up, holding scepter and orb. Rev. Four-line inscription in ornate frame, "NOT UNTO US NOT UNTO US BUT IN THY NAME." Struck to conform to the Albertus Taler standard, which was the standard Taler weight for use in trade in much of the Baltic Region. Superbly struck and the most pleasing example of this rare, one-year type Rouble we have seen. Small contact marks are noted, as one might expect of the grade, with the pleasing gray and russet patina accented by considerable original mint luster. We have handled very few examples of this iconic issue in Mint State and none with a more pleasing appearance.

Starting Bid: \$6,000



30417 Alexander I Poltina (1/2 Rouble) 1818 CHE-HC MS67+NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-C129, Bit-160. A sculpturesque design, thick with obverse die polish lines, and emitting blast white luster that tends towards russet apricot hues towards the peripheries. Both the imperial eagle and the wreath carry a highly frost-like finish which, when set against whirls of cartwheel luster, imbue the coin with a semi-prooflike appearance. Some slight die cracks are visible extending from the rim to various sections of the wreath of the reverse, but cannot take away from its current position at the top of the NGC grade census.

Reserve: \$6,000



30418 Alexander II gold 5 Roubles 1866 CII6-HI MS65 NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-YB26, Bit-14. Obv. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle holding orb and scepter. Rev. Date and value in beaded circle with legend around. Sharply struck, with full yellow-gold mint luster. An interesting die crack is noted on the obverse, with only tiny marks on the obverse and reverse. No examples have been certified finer than this Gem piece.

Starting Bid: \$2,500





A Massive and Exceedingly Rare Gold Award Medal

30419 Alexander II gold Medal "For Zeal" (1855-DATED) AU55 NGC, Diakov-637.1 var. (R4), slight portrait variation, Smirnov-560a, 75.20gm, 50mm. Obv. Barehead bust of Alexander II left. Rev. Inscription, "For Zeal," surrounding corded ring encircling open space and all within four concentric circles. Bold relief, with full, bright mint luster. The fields are reflective and moderate marks are noted on both sides. A small suspension has been placed at twelve o'clock, denoting that this piece was awarded. The only similar example we can reference is a much smaller piece (29 mm), and variety with older bust (Diakov-637.5). This smaller example was sold by Sincona in their October 9, 2012 auction, Lot 1958, where it realized a hammer price of approximately \$31,952. This much larger piece is exceedingly rare and the only one we have seen.

Starting Bid: \$15,000



30420 Alexander II Russian Ethnographic Exposition gold Prize Medal 1867 MS63 NGC, Diakov-749.2 (R4), Smirnov-683b, 62.17gm, 45mm. Obv. Russia double-headed Imperial eagle with date below. Rev. Seven-line inscription, within wreath, reading, "Grateful Imperial Society of Devotees of Natural Science at Moscow University, with date, 15 October, 1863 below. This award, started in 1863, was given to yearly exhibition winners. Brilliant golden color, with boldly struck details. The strike is superb, the fields deeply mirrored, and the surfaces exhibit only a few faint hairlines. Very rare. Reserve: \$10,000



30421 Alexander II Award Gold Medal 1872 MS62 NGC, by L. Shteinman, Diakov-787.1 (R4), Smirnov-741. An award medal given by the Public Education Ministry. Obv. Combined portraits of Peter I and Alexander II right, between two branches. Rev. A five-line inscription reading, "Passions would be greater if the Wisdom of Science did not Restrain Them." Boldly struck, with high relief and bright greenish-gold patina. Close examination reveals small contact marks consistent with the grade. Very rare.

Reserve: \$10,000



30422 Alexander III Rouble 1892-AΓ Proof Details (Reverse Spot Removed) NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-Y46, Bit-75. Obv. Bare-headed bust of Alexander III right. Rev. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with date and value below. Very rare in Proof, This piece is boldly detailed with fully mirrored fields and a hint of golden patina. Light pinscratches are noted on the reverse between 9 and 11 o'clock.

Reserve: \$4,000



30423 Alexander III gold 10 Roubles 1886-AΓ UNC Details (Cleaned) NGC, St. Petersburg mint, KM-YA42, Bit-15 (R), Fr-169. Obv. Bare head of Alexander III right. Rev. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with orb and scepter. Well struck, with fully lustrous surfaces. A few light hairlines are noted and the "cleaning," if any, is so light as to be almost un-noticeable. A very rare issue, with less than 10 pieces certified by NGC in all grades.

Starting Bid: \$5,000



30424 Alexander III gold 10 Roubles 1894-AΓ MS64 PCGS, St. Petersburg mint, KM-YA42, Fr-167, Bit-23. Obv. Bust of Alexander III right. Rev. Crowned double-headed Imperial eagle with date and value below. Wew have offered none finer than this splendid specimen, with bright golden mint luster and reflective obverse fields. The strike is bold and no significant flaws are noted. An exceptional example of the grade, which we feel is very much on the conservative side. Quite rare in this condition, with only a single piece certified finer by PCGS and NGC combined. **Starting Bid: \$4,000**



30425 Nicholas II Proof Rouble 1914-BC PR62 PCGS, St. Petersburg mint, KM-Y59.3, Bit-69 (R). Obv. Bust of Nicholas II left. Rev. Crowned double-headed eagle with date and value. Fully mirrored fields, with frosted devices and pleasant cameo contrast. Minor contact marks are noted and a hint of russet patina is seen on both the obverse and reverse. Much nicer appearance than one might expect of the grade. Very rare in Proof. Starting Bid: \$2,500







Extremely Rare Gold 2-1/2 Imperials

30426 Nicholas II gold 25 Roubles (2-1/2 Imperials) 1896 AU Details (Removed From Jewelry) NGC, Paris mint, KM-YA65, Fr-171, Bit-312 (R2), Severin-555 (RRR), Uzd-4211 (RRR). A superbly rare and massive gold issue produced to commemorate Nicholas II's coronation, only 300 pieces of this denomination and year were originally issued, with an even smaller number surviving down to the present day. Despite the scattered marks, the devices remain on the whole remarkably need sharp with the Imperial Eagle on the reverse displaying clearly mintstate-level details. For reference a similar example, graded AU Details by PCGS but with filed rims, hammered for \$70,000 in our January 2013 New York Signature Auction #3021 (Lot 22634). Considering that the present offering has escaped its previous use in jewelry much more unscathed, we expect that it could reach even higher levels, especially considering the coveted opportunity it represents for 19th-century Russian collectors.

Starting Bid: \$25,000

SAUDI ARABIA





Exceedingly Rare Pattern Issue - One of Three Known, and the Only in Private Hands

Abd al-Aziz Bin Sa'ud (Ibn Sa'ud) gold Proof Pattern Guinea (Riyal) AH 1370 (1950) PR65 NGC, Paris mint, 7.98g, KM-Pn6 (this coin). An extraordinarily rare gold pattern issue, this Gem piece is among only three known examples produced by the Paris mint for approval by the Saudi royal household. The other two examples currently reside in the Paris Mint collection. Designed as a trial for the newly established United Kingdom's first gold coinage, the present offering, though denominated as a "Guinea", maintains exactly the same weight standard as the British Sovereign, and features a layout virtually identical to that adopted for the official trade issues, though the denomination is written on the reverse without the typical diacritical marks used to indicate vowels. This piece further displays a truly flawless strike with broad reeded rims and lustrous fields evincing clear die polish lines, yet nigh a blemish to obscure its genuine beauty. Previously sold by Baldwin's for a hammer of approximately \$161,000 in their auction of April 2012, and certainly among the greatest rarities of pattern issues produced by world mints in the last century, the auctioning of such a specimen truly represents a one-in-a-lifetime opportunity that will spark spirited bidding amongst collectors of world gold patterns and Saudi Arabian coinage alike.

Ex. Baldwin's Islamic Coin Auction 19, 25 April 2012, Lot 107

Ex. Eli Walitt Collection Reserve: \$180,000







30428 James VI (I) gold 'Hat Piece' of 80 Shillings 1593 AU55 NGC, KM-MB154, S-5457. Sixth coinage. An outstanding example of one of the most popular Scottish coins, beloved for its charming and curious depiction of King James VI (later James I of England) dressed in a tall hat. The reverse is equally unusual, featuring the crowned Scottish lion holding a raised scepter to a heavenly cloud bearing the name 'JE-HOVAH' in Hebrew script, and the Latin legend "TE SOLVM VEREOR" translating as "Thee alone do I fear". Produced only in 1591, 1592 and 1593, this issue was made from recycled gold coinage, a blend of the bewildering array of denominations circulating in Scotland by the end of the late 16 sup th /sup century. Often seen poorly struck or later impaired by tooling, piercing or creasing, the present specimen has been produced to an exceptionally high standard and has survived incredibly unscathed. The portrait of James is crisply rendered and without any semblance of wear, the legends fully readable and the butterscotch-colored planchet imbued with subdued luster. Showing very little evidence of wear and far above the standard for this very rare type, this specimen is the second highest graded example by either NGC or PCGS. An exceptionally sharp and premium selection of this rare and popular denomination, and a piece guaranteed to delight its next proud owner.

Reserve: \$35,000

SCOTLAND



30429 James VI (1567-1625) gold Sword and Scepter 1601 MS61 NGC, Edinburgh mint, Eighth coinage, 5.04g, KM20, SCBC-5460. • IACOBVS • 6 • D • G • R • SCOTORVM • / • SALVS • POPVLI • SVPREMA • LEX •. An extremely handsome example of the type, produced just two years prior to James accession to the English throne as King James I of England, this piece lacks any of the typical weakness in the center of the strike. While some slight weakness is to be found along the legends, which tend towards just slightly off-flan on the obverse, the overall quality of the strike, together with the perfect centeredness of the reverse, leaves little wanting. A pair of minute die cracks appear on either side of the rose at 12 o'clock, the do little to infringe on the otherwise undiluted beauty of this ever-popular design so commonly turned into jewelry, especially as the present offering currently ranks as the single finest example certified by NGC.

Reserve: \$5,000



30430 James VI (1567-1625) gold Sword and Scepter 1602 MS63 NGC, Edinburgh mint, Eighth coinage, 5.01g, KM20, SCBC-5460. Currently tied for the position of the finest example certified by NGC, this pleasing jewel features soft, clean yellow-gold surfaces with only the slightest weakness in the center (visible on the lion's head on the obverse and on the tip of the sword and handle of the scepter on the reverse). Some doubling is to be detected on both obverse and reverse legends, a phenomenon not usual for the type, though the lettering on the reverse possesses a certain crispness sure to entice. While the edge maintains a certain roughness of finish, the legends appear completely on the flan, a truly rare feature for these popular issues. A previous example, graded MS62 and sold in our April 2017 CCE Signature Auction #3054 achieved a hammer of \$9,500 (Lot 31378), and we are certain the the present offering—ranking a full grade point higher—will excite even greater attention.

Reserve: \$7,000



30431 James I (1567-1625) gold Unite ND (1604-25) MS62 NGC, S-5463. Thistle mm. Ninth coinage. Great-great grandson of Henry VII, James VI of Scotland became James I of England in 1603 on the death of his second cousin Elizabeth I. During his reign we see the emergence of some of the largest and most dramatic hammered gold pieces produced under any British monarch, and the present Unite provides a superb example. It is extremely rare to find coins of this age remaining in Mint State, and yet the present Unite has survived in fantastic condition, boasting the highest certified grade within NGC's database for this type; James's portrait is especially sharp, every detail even down to the stippling within his beard plainly visible. The rich golden surfaces exhibit a crisp strike and a full coverage of soft luster, giving a warm glow to the planchet. A supreme outlier for the issue, both in its production quality and careful treatment over the centuries.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman

Starting Bid: \$3,000

30432 Charles I gold Unite ND (1637-42) AU55 NGC, 9.87g, KM57, S-5531. Third coinage, by Nicholas Briot. A masterpiece of engraving, unmatched by any contemporary British coinage. Briot, a French engineer and engraver, is the main influence responsible for the introduction of milled coinage to England; Chief Engraver at the Royal Mint from 1633 onwards, he trained some of the most renowned moneyers and engravers of the 17th century, including David Ramage and Thomas Simon. Coins such as the present offering were his masterpiece. Far above the standard of hammered coinage produced prior to this Unite, this specimen shows an exceptionally strong application of the dies to the planchet giving full and extensive definition to the sharply-cut legends and elaborate depiction of Charles I. An element of realism enters the pose and facial expression of the King to a degree not seen in any prior coin. The superb execution of this specimen is topped-off through a gorgeous peach tone overlaying the lustrous fields, illuminating the bold devices. Spectacular in every regard, an absolute prize for the connoisseur.

From the Collection of A Scottish Gentleman

Starting Bid: \$4,000

SOUTH AFRICA



30433 Republic 2-1/2 Shillings 1893 MS62 NGC, Pretoria mint, KM7, Hern-Z31. Sharply struck, with gray and russet patina over full underlying mint luster. Minor contact marks are noted, but none that detract from the pleasing overall appearance. A search of auction records from the past decade confirms that this is a type that hardly ever comes to the market, and almost never in Mint State. Indeed, we have sold only a small handful of this date in the history of Heritage. This is one of the finer examples we have offered, surpassed only by an MS63 piece that we auctioned in 2015 for a hammer price of \$16,000. Very rare in this condition.

Reserve: \$8,000



30434 Republic gold "Double Shaft" Pond 1892 MS63 NGC, Berlin mint, KM10.1, Hern-Z44. A fully lustrous example of this scarce first-year issue. The strike is nice for the issue, with light contact marks consistent with the grade. Mint state examples are elusive at all levels and this piece should draw considerable interest.

Starting Bid: \$2,000

SOUTH AFRICA







Second Highest Graded 1926 2-1/2 Shillings - A Great South African Rarity

30435 George V 2-1/2 Shillings 1926 MS62 NGC, KM19.2, Hern-S277. With the third lowest mintage for the denomination and extraordinarily difficult to acquire in mintstate grades, this 1926 2-1/2 Shillings ranks among the great rarities of the British South African series, a fact all the more highlighted by its superior numerical grade—currently the second highest certified example from both NGC and PCGS. This present specimen adds quality to condition by fusing a lightly golden-apricot tinge to the fields with a spattering of bluish hues and a lightly reddish-peach hue towards the peripheries—a phenomenon that is fully set alight when one turns to the reverse to marvel at the splendid, full cartwheel luster. With the reverse designed by engraver and English artist George Edward Kruger Gray, a maker of stained glass windows, it seems fitting that such a rainbow of colors should grace these flinted fields. A similarly gorgeous example, though a full grade point lower and lacking the stellar toning of the current example, achieved a record-breaking \$22,345 in our 2015 CICF Signature Auction #3040 (Lot 30606), and we are extremely excited to see to what new heights the present offering, with its second-to-none eye appeal, can soar.

Starting Bid: \$7,500



30436 George V Eight-piece Proof Set 1935,

- (1) Farthing, PR66 Brown NGC
- (2) 1/2 Penny PR66 Brown NGC
- (3) Penny PR66 Brown NGC
- (4) 3 Pence PR65 NGC
- (5) 6 Pence PR67 NGC
- (6) Shilling PR67 NGC
- (7) 2 Shillings PR67 NGC
- (8) 2-1/2 Shillings PR67 NGC

KM-PS10, Hern-P11. A truly immaculate set, with only one piece certified below PR66, and that piece certified PR65. The silver coins are stunning, with all displaying appealing toning and nice cameo contrast. The entire set is boldly struck with only a few faint, hardly noticeable hairlines. An extremely rare set, with a tiny mintage of only 20 Sets. This is, by far, the finest set we have seen and it is difficult to imagine that a finer set exists. (Total: 8 coins) **Starting Bid: \$5,000**

SOUTH AFRICA



30437 George V gold Sovereign 1924-SA MS62 PCGS, KM21, S-4004, Hern-S338, Marsh-288 (R5). A key rarity of the South African series, from a scant mintage of just 3,184 pieces! Presented here in Mint State, this excellent example exhibits satiny surfaces of rich color and subdued luster, a very strong portrait of George and an obvious high-quality of production. Few marks detract from the eye appeal of this scarce Sovereign, only the lightest rub to the highest surfaces holding it back from an even higher level of certification. A jewel in the crown of any South African numismatic collection.

Reserve: \$7,000









The Lost Morabetino of Spain - The Finest of Only 2 Known

30438 Castile. Alfonso X (1252-1284) gold Morabetino / Maravedi (Dinar) 1302 Safar (AD 1264) AU55 NGC, Seville mint, 3.53g, 25mm, Cay-Unl., MEC VI-Unl., A-Unl. (although, strictly speaking, the morabetinos fall outside of the scope of Album's work as a Christian coinage, he does include a note after his section on the Kings of Murcia on pg. 72 that supposes this coinage to only have been minted under Alfonso VIII and Enrique I).

A completely unpublished type, this extraordinarily rare gold issue — only the second known, with the other example in inferior condition and residing in a private collection in Spain — reflects a fascinating convergence between historical significance and aesthetic beauty, displaying a remarkably crisp and well-centered strike devoid of any major weakness, though a flan-deep crack is to be noted within the inner circle running through the coin.

Unlike the majority of the Christian kingdoms in medieval Europe, Spain had long had direct exposure to the coinages of a variety of minting traditions owing largely to its conquest by the Muslims in 711. Thanks also to its close proximity to the resurgent West African gold trade of the late Middle Ages, the Christian inhabitants of Spain were much more accustomed to the use of a gold coinage than their silver-striking Eastern neighbors. Documentary evidence points to the first usage of gold dinars amongst the inhabitants of Barcelona towards the end of the 10th century, and by the second decade of the 11th, as recorded by the famous European economist Peter Spufford in his magisterial *Money and Its Use in Medieval Europe*, "mancusos [dinars] were to be found in the countryside, as well as in the town, in the hands of relatively ordinary people, village smiths, country priests, and the owners of insignificant allods" (pg. 167)—the Countess of Barcelona having her own dinars struck at the end of the decade.

So commonplace were dinars in coastal and southern Spain by the 12th century, when the Almohads dislodged the Amirs of Murcia in 1170, that the Christian King of Castile, Alfonso VIII, felt particularly obligated to strike his own *morabetinos* or *maravedis* (as the Almoravid dinar had come to be known by the Christians) in 1172 in Toledo. Choosing to adopt the Almoravid-based patterns of the Almohads' enemies, these morabetinos replaced specifically Islamic credos point-by-point with Christian near equivalents, substituting "Prince of the Catholics" (*amir al-qatuliqin*) for the traditional "Commander of the Faithful" (*amir al-mu'minin*), referring to the Pope as the Imam of the Christians, and recycling the same invocation of God's protection used by his Muslim forebearers: "May God protect and assist him!" (*ayyidahu Allah wa nasarahu*). The new coinage additionally adopted a new dating system, the era of Safar, which commenced in 38 BC, the year following Augustus' conquest of Hispania, suggesting that they were likely minted under the auspices of Toledo's Jewish bankers.

While the issuance of Alfonso's morabetinos inspired imitations across the Iberian Peninsula and served, in a sense, as the first regular Christian gold coinage in Europe since the disappearance of gold in the late 7th century—almost a full century before the introduction of the Florin in 1252—it did not inspire such widespread copies across Europe as would its Italian successors. As regards the current offering, numismatic scholarship had long considered the minting of morabetinos to have halted by the 1240s with the introduction of the dobla, Spufford suggesting that the morabetino was produced for just 50 years after the first issues of Alfonso VIII, and the authors of *Medieval European Coinage*, Volume 6 specifically stating that "the historical and numismatic contexts make it completely unlikely that Alfonso X would have again issued gold maravedis on the Almoravid model" (pg. 308). As revealed by further research by the experts at the Spanish auction houses Aureo & Calicó and Jesús Vico, however, contemporary documents do cite payments made in "new morabetinos," and whereas the old morabetino weighed the equivalent of 46.92 grams of silver, the new weighed only 37.188 grams and was of decreased fineness.

Besides being the only known example of this surprisingly late coinage, this piece also bears a number of key differences from the earlier issues of Alfonso VIII: this coin being struck at the old Almohad capital of Seville, taken as part of the Reconquista by Alfonso X's father Ferdinand III in 1248, rather than at the traditional mint of Toledo, where all other issues were struck; and it clearly bears a date of 1302 Safar and cites the ruler as "Alfonso, son of Ferrando" rather than "Alfonso, son of Sancho", also adding a small o after ALF on the reverse. Still minted "in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Spirit, one God, who so believeth in Him and is baptized will be saved" (bism al-ab wa'l-ibn wa'l-ruh al-quds al-ilah al-wahid man amana wa ta'ammada yakunu salim), this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity is among only a handful of coinages to bear Christian dogmatic legends in fluent Arabic (the others including the taris of Sicily, the dirhams of the Crusaders, and a handful of coins minted by the Christian Bagratid rulers of Georgia under the Ilkhanids), and is certain to excite spirited bidding among connoisseurs of Spanish, medieval hammered, and Islamic coinage alike.

Reserve: \$12,000



30439 Castile and Leon. Pedro I gold Dobla of 35 Maravedis ND (1350-69)-S MS63 NGC, Seville mint, 4.53g, Cay-1276, MEC VI, 533var (legends). +P€TRVS: D€I: GRA: R€X CAST€LL€: € LEGION:, crowned bust of the king left / +PETRVS: DEI: GRA: REX: CASTELLE: E LEG:, quartered arms with turrets in the first and fourth quadrants, and lions in the second and third, S in fourth quadrant. An extremely handsome example of the type, the current piece features a lightly rosy hue to the obverse (likely a result of trace amounts of die rust), while the reverse maintains a perfectly untoned lemon-gold color. The strike is remarkably exquisite in execution, being perfectly centered with only the slightest of doubling in the legends (notably on the O and N in LEGION), while the remainder of the devices remain sharp. A historically intriguing denomination first issued by Pedro's father Alfonso XI to replace the old Almoravid-inspired morabetinos or maravedis (see previous lot). A true Gem of the hammered Spanish series, and remarkably desirable as such. Reserve: \$5,000



30440 Philip II gold Cob 4 Escudos ND (1556-98) S-D (square d) MS63 NGC, Seville mint, 13.49g, Calico-11, Cay-4143. A beautiful, if somewhat weakly struck, cob issue presented here on an appealing broad flan. Although the majority of the legends have been lost of the general roughness of the production of these cobs, the central devices—most particularly in the royal shield on the obverse—remain remarkable crisp and legible, surely a treat for the type. The strike as well remains well-centered on its expansive golden disk, encapsulated a peculiar eye appeal.

Reserve: \$5,000

PLATINUM NIGHT



30441 Philip III gold Escudo 1608 (Aqueduct)-C MS65 NGC, Segovia mint, KM29, Fr-194, Calico-61. Simply put, a superior example wreathed in unbroken golden luster and with a perfectly centered and crisp strike. Admittedly the current top-ranking example certified example by NGC, the singular eye appeal of the present specimen—certainly best encountered in hand—leads one to wonder why a higher grade was not awarded, as certainly nothing is left wanting. A lightly reddish tinge grants a certain depth to the fields which is in turn complemented by razor-sharp devices. Perhaps the only flaw is a slight mint-made clip at 12 o'clock on the rim, though this is truly the most minor of technicalities.

Reserve: \$5,000



30442 Philip V gold 8 Escudos 1730-S MS61 NGC, Seville mint, KM346.2, Onza-528, Fr-233. Obv. Armored bust of King Philip V right, with date below. Rev. Crowned arms in order chain with legend around. A stunning Mint State example of this rare large gold issue. The strike while displaying a small area of softness, is sharp for the issue, with bright golden mint luster. A few tiny contact marks are noted, but none that detract from the superior overall appearance.

Starting Bid: \$4,000



30443 Ferdinand VII Proof 20 Reales 1833 M-DG PR64 PCGS, Madrid mint, KM575, Dav-329, Cay-16105, Calico-518. Currently the finest certified example, this stunning and scarce one-year proof features notably subdued slate gray to gunmetal surfaces that releases hints of blast white luster as one turns to the reverse. Though the portrait of the king, minted in the year of his death, is rather unflattering, the overall design remains markedly classic and fully alluring, certain to attract with its watery surfaces and pleasant character so often lacking from the usual bright white and toneless specimens some commonly encountered for the type.

Reserve: \$9,000



30444 Isabel II Proof 20 Reales 1850 PR64 PCGS, Madrid mint (6-pointed star), KM593.2 (unlisted in Proof), type of Cayon-17187 (unlisted in Proof). Obv. Bust of Isabel II right with date below. Rev. Crowned arms between pillars, with value below. A stunning example of this exceedingly rare Proof issue. The strike is flawless, with mirrored fields, and the superb toning is a visually pleasing gray and russet blend. No mentionable flaws are noted and the overall appearance is spectacular. A gorgeous coin, and the grading of PR64 is very conservative. Only 4 pieces have been certified in Proof by PCGS and NGC, with this example the finest of the four.

Starting Bid: \$3,500

SWEDEN

30445 Carl XV Proof 4 Riksdaler 1871-ST PR66 NGC, Stockholm mint, KM726, AAH-24, Sieg-10. Obv. Bust of King Carl XV right. Rev. Crowned arms of Sweden, with lion supporters and date below. Fully mirrored fields, with mottled blue and russet toning. The devices are nicely frosted and only minor marks are noted. Only the second example we have seen in Proof and a wonderful edition to any advanced collection of Scandinavian coins.

Starting Bid: \$3,000

SWITZERLAND



30446 Bern. City gold Prooflike Duplone 1797 MS66+ Deep PL NGC, KM163, Fr-187, HMZ-2-213i. A nicely mirrored specimen of this rare and early reform type bathed in watery golden luster and needlesharp engraving, which only adds to its cameo-like appearance. A similarly beautiful specimen, though granted an MS66 ★ designation by NGC, achieved over \$8,000 in our January 2016 New York Signature Auction #3051 (Lot 32381), and the present, though graded as a plus rather than a star, lacks none of the same brilliance, and may even be slightly conservatively graded as such.

Reserve: \$7,000

SWITZERLAND



30447 Zurich. Canton gold Prooflike Ducat 1810-B MS67 PL NGC, KMA185, Fr-486b, HMZ-2-1171a. An exquisitely-struck example of this one year type, the present specimen couples radiant, blast gold mirror surfaces with thick die polish lines and a clear die crack (beginning around the word TURICENSIS and weaving its way clockwise) to attest to its supreme quality of execution. Ranking head and shoulders above all other examples certified by either NGC or PCGS, this coin certainly ranks as a treasure to behold worthy of a premium bid.

Ex. D. Moore Collection Reserve: \$5,000



30448 Confederation Specimen 5 Francs 1916-B SP66 PCGS, Bern mint, KM34, HMZ 2-11980. A spectacular example of this very low mintage issue, with only 22,000 examples struck. Both obverse and reverse are boldly struck, with bright white color and heavily frosted devices contrasting sharply with mirrored fields to give stunning cameo contrast. No significant flaws are noted and the overall appearance is superb. Specimen examples of this issue are exceedingly rare and this is the only piece certified as Specimen by PCGS. NGC has also certified a Specimen of this date, but only in Specimen 64. A fantastic opportunity to acquire the most amazing example extant of this rare issue.

Starting Bid: \$3,000

PLATINUM NIGHT



30449 Confederation Plain Edge brass Essai Specimen 100 Francs 1925-B SP63 NGC, Bern mint, KME6, Richter 2-117, HMZ-21224b, Divo-46. Plain edge. Obv. Helvetia portrait left with Alps in background. Rev. Value and date with radiant Swiss cross above. Fully lustrous, and well struck, with greenish-gold patina. Light spotting is noted on both sides with only a few small contact marks. A rare Essai of this highly coveted issue, struck in brass to resemble the gold strikings, and essentially identical to the circulating type, with the addition of ESSAI to the right of the mintmark on the reverse. Very rare.

Reserve: \$6,000

TUNISIA



30450 French Protectorate. Muhammad al-Habib Bey gold 10 Francs AH 1345 (1926)-A MS65 NGC, Paris mint, KM252, Fr-13, Lec-440. Bright golden luster, with noticeable die-polishing marks and the appearance of a Specimen issue. The strike is bold and only tiny marks are noted. Only the second example of this rare (83 minted) issue that we have offered. The first being an MS63 NGC example sold in our January 2000 New York sale for \$2000 hammer. That piece, and the currently offered Gem example, are the only two pieces certified by NGC and PCGS combined. Extremely rare.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

VATICAN CITY

30451 Pius XI gold "Canonization of St. Thomas Aquinas" Medal Anno II (1923) by Aurelio Mistruzzi MS62 NGC, 42.5mm, 52.50g, Bartolotti E-923, R.Z.-882, Cusumano-Modesti 17. An impressive and hefty specimen struck to commemorate the 6th centenary of the canonization of St. Thomas Aquinas, perhaps the greatest Christian scholar of the High Middle Ages, this bright and lustrous medal features highly mirror-like fields with only scattered contact marks preventing a higher grade. The stunning reverse design depicts Pope John XXII (who canonized Thomas Aquinas on 18 July 1323) kneeling before St. Pius V, with Dante and St. Beatrice to his left, and St. Thomas Aquinas seated in a mandorla with an open book (like his *Summa Theologica*) above.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

VENEZUELA



30452 Republic gold 100 Bolivares 1886 MS62 PCGS, Caracas mint, KM-Y34, Fr-2. "86" apart variety in the date. Sharply defined details, with full, bright mint luster and an edge bruise on the reverse at 1 o'clock. While only scarce in average circulated condition, the 100 Bolivares or Pachano is surprisingly difficult to locate in better preservations. This fact - already noted by F. Sedwick almost 25 years ago (see his "The Gold Coinage of Gran Colombia" (1991) - is even more true today and is confirmed by the average grade of the issue when great collections assembled long ago (when these coins were undoubtedly more easy to locate) are dispersed. A case in point in the legendary Eliasberg group, where the highest certified example was a 1887 coin certified AU58 by NGC. True Mint State examples such as the present one can legitimately be labeled as very rare, period, and are heavily sought after.

Starting Bid: \$3,500

PLATINUM NIGHT

YUGOSLAVIA



30453 Alexander I Proof 50 Dinara 1932-(L) PR67 NGC, London mint, KM16, variety without the signature under the head. Obv. Head of Alexander I left. Rev. Crowned double-headed eagle, dividing the date. 19-32, with value below. A sparkling white example, with deeply mirrored fields and frosted devices. The strike is sharp and there are no flaws worthy of mention. Only three pieces have been certified in Proof by NGC and PCGS combined, with this example the finest certified of the three. Very rare.

Starting Bid: \$2,500

End of Auction

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Current Bid Bid Increment	Current Bid Bid Increment
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\$10 - \$49\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999 \$2,000
\$50 - \$99\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999 \$5,000
\$100 - \$199 \$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999 \$10,000
\$200 - \$499 \$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999 \$20,000
\$500 - \$999 \$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999 \$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999 \$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999 \$50,000
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\$5,000 - \$9,999\$500	>= \$10.000.000\$200.000

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- 25. Lots delivered to you, or your representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Bidder agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after the Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
- 26. In the event that a Bidder's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Bidder shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If you attempt to pay via echeck and your financial institution denies this transfer from your bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, you agree to complete payment using your credit card on file.
- 27. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
- 28. In the event a successful Bidder fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Bidder agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Bidder is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
- 29. Auctioneer reserves the right to require payment in full in good funds before delivery of the merchandise.
 30. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by the buyer to secure payment of the
- Auction invoice. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of the buyer then held by the Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due the Auctioneer or affiliates from the buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), the buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against the Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If a Bidder owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Bidder, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Bidder's property in their possession.

Terms and Conditions of Auction

31. Title shall not pass to the successful Bidder until all invoices are paid in full. It is the responsibility of the buyer to provide adequate insurance coverage for the items once they have been delivered to a common carrier or third-party shippe

- Delivery; Shipping; and Handling Charges:
 32. Buyer is liable for shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Lots won will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer.
- 33. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to the Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item'(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot. Domestic Buyers on lots designated for third-party shipment must
- designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs.

 34. All shipping charges will be borne by the successful Bidder. On all shipments in which Heritage charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee infra, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Heritage until the shipping carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Bidder; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. Scope of Transit Services: Your properties for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The properties will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, you will provide Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.
 - $b.\ \underline{Auctioneer's Compensation for\ \underline{Transit\ Services:}}\ \underline{Auctioneer\ will\ provide\ transit\ services\ to\ Buyer\ for\ \%\ of\ Buyer\ for\ Buyer\ for\$ 18% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). You agree to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth in paragraphs 23 to 31 of this Agreement.
 - c. <u>Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:</u> You understand and agree that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. If you claim that any property has sustained loss or damage during transit, you must report any such loss or damage to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Your recovery for loss of or damage to any property is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the property or the Insured Value. Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.
- 35. Due to the nature of some items sold, it shall be the responsibility for the successful Bidder to arrange pickup and shipping through third-parties; as to such items Auctioneer shall have no liability. Failure to pick-up or arrange shipping in a timely fashion (within ten days) shall subject Lots to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5.00 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the Lot is not removed within ninety days, the Lot may
- be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 10% Seller's Commission.

 36A. The laws of various countries regulate the import or export of certain plant and animal properties, including (but not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, or other wildlife. Transport of such lots may require special licenses for export, import, or both. Bidder is responsible for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment, or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. For further information, please contact Ron Brackemyre at 800-872-6467 ext. 1312.
- 36B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in
- 36C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from: a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
- b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles 37. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment

- Cataloging, Warranties and Disclaimers: 38. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of the items or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying the items for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view the lots prior to bidding, and no description of items has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that the goods would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, for example, Fine Art, may have express written warranties and you are referred to those specific terms and conditions.
- 39. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to the items being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the Property. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.

 40. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties.
- Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible
- for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.

 41. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any Property by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to the Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a
- principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
 42. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

- 43. In consideration of participation in the Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opines, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein; e.g., authenticity, typographical error, etc. and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
- 44. Notice: Some Property sold by Auctioneer are inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Purchaser accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any

liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution and Arbitration Provision:

- 45. By placing a bid or otherwise participating in the auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein. Consumer disputes shall be resolved through court litigation which has an exclusive Dallas, Texas venue clause and jury waiver. Nonconsumer dispute shall be determined in binding arbitration which arbitration replaces the right to go to court, including the right to a jury trial.
- 46. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Bidder; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. After one year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot.
- 47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.
- 48. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to and /or arising out of your Participation in the Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation or any claim made by you of a lot or your Participation in the auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer { which claim you consent to be made a party} (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent as the case may be) and Heritage each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administrated by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. A Claim is not subject to class certification. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return. This Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law. The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought vs. awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought vs. awarded) may be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
- 49. No claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the Bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of the Auctioneer.
- 50. In consideration of their participation in or application for the Auction, a person or entity (whether the successful Bidder, a Bidder, a purchaser and/or other Auction participant or registrant) agrees that all disputes in any way relating to, arising under, connected with, or incidental to these Terms and Conditions and purchases, or default in payment thereof, shall be arbitrated pursuant to the arbitration provision. In the event that any matter including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration or otherwise needs to be litigated, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. For such actions, the successful Bidder, purchaser, or Auction participant also expressly submits himself to the personal jurisdiction of the State of Texas.
- 51. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

- 52. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize the Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to the Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.

 53. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted
- by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by the Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
- 54. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code

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Notice as to an Auction in Texas. In compliance with TDLR rule 67.100(c)(1), notice is hereby provided that this auction is covered by a Recovery Fund administered by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, P.O. Box 12157, Austin, Texas 78711 (512) 463-6599. Any complaints may be directed to the same address.

Terms and Conditions of Auction

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

- COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature. Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.
- COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage, 3500 Maple Avenue, 17th Floor, Dallas TX 75219-3941. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.
- COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.
- COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, http://www.pcgs.com/guarantee.html; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Belleview Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.
- COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency and PMG may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 10470, Peoria, IL 61612-0470. Third-party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

- COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.
- COINS and CURRENCY TERM G: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.
- COINS and CURRENCY TERM H: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.
- COINS and CURRENCY TERM I: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.
- COINS and CURRENCY TERM J: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the non-certified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.
- COINS and CURRENCY TERM K: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.
- COINS and CURRENCY TERM L: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.
- COINS and CURRENCY TERM M: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.
- COINS and CURRENCY TERM N: Some of the lots offered herein have been assigned to 1031 Services, Inc. for the purpose of consignor's tax deferred exchange.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM O: Financing. Auctioneer offers various extended payment options to qualified pre-approved persons and companies. The options include Extended Payment Programs (EPP) Flexible Payment Program (FPP) and Dealer Terms. Each program has its specific terms and conditions and such terms and conditions are strictly enforced. Each program has to be executed by the purchaser. Auctioneer reserves the right to alter or deny credit and in such case these auction terms shall control.

For wiring instructions call the Credit department at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) or e-mail: CreditDept@HA.com

Notice as to an Auction in New York City

This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale of behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 41513036 ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Dawes, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site.

All lots are subject to: the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21 which states: Consignor, auctioneer's affiliates and, its employees may bid on their lots or other lots for their own account in accordance with the laws of New York and they may have information as to the lots not available to the public. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders. Rev 6-8-2016

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Put your palate to the test against the world's top collectors. Heritage is seeking the best blind taster among our passionate community. Participants will sample 8 world class wines over the course of 40 minutes and earn points for correctly identifying Country, Region, Varietal, Appellation, Vineyard and Producer. The highest score wines and the top three contestants earn a trip to the Grand Finale to taste with other qualifying participants from around the world.

TASTING SCHEDULE

San Francisco | September 8

Hong Kong | September 14

New York | October 6

Miami | October 20

Grand Finale | To Be Announced

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Inquiries: 877-HERITAGE (437-4824)

Frank Martell | FrankM@HA.com | ext. 1753 Amanda Crawford | AmandaC@HA.com | ext. 1821 Parker Cronin | ParkerC@HA.com | ext. 1815



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Gold Nugget "Lightning Bolt," *Victoria, Australia* 10.63 x 2.36 x 1.43 inches (27.00 x 6.00 x 3.64 cm) 1,241 grams, 39.9 oz t

Gold Nugget, *Victoria, Australia* 2.57 x 1.69 x 1.27 inches (6.52 x 4.30 x 3.22 cm) 202.5 grams, 6.5 oz t

Gold Nugget, *Victoria, Australia* 2.68 x 1.81 x 0.81 inches (6.81 x 4.60 x 2.05 cm) 329 grams, 10.5 oz t

Inquiries: 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) Craig Kissick | ext. 1995 | CraigK@HA.com



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Asian Art

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Decorative Arts

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Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu

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Texas Art

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Arms & Armor, Civil War & Militaria

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Rare Books

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Space Exploration

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Texana

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Numismatics

Coins - United States

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Sports Collectibles

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Dallas (World Headquarters)

214-528-3500 • 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) 3500 Maple Ave. Dallas, TX 75219

Dallas (Fine & Decorative Arts – Design District Showroom)

214-528-3500 • 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) 1518 Slocum St. Dallas, TX 75207

Beverly Hills

310-492-8600 9478 W. Olympic Blvd Beverly Hills, CA 90212

Chicago

312-260-7200 215 West Ohio Chicago, IL 60654

New York

212-486-3500 445 Park Avenue New York, NY 10022

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561-693-1963 250 Royal Palm Way, Suite 307 Palm Beach, FL 33480

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R. Steven Ivy, CEO & Co-Chairman
James L. Halperin, Co-Chairman
Gregory J. Rohan, President *
Paul Minshull, Chief Operating Officer
Todd Imhof, Executive Vice President
Kathleen Guzman, Managing Director, New York

^{*} Primary office location: New York

^{**} Primary office location: Beverly Hills

^{***} Primary office location: San Francisco

^{****} Primary office location: Hong Kong

^{*****} Primary office location: Palm Beach

^{*****} Primary office location: Chicago

^{******} Primary office location: London

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
World Coins ANA	Philadelphia	August 17, 2018	Closed
U.S. Coins, US and World Currency ANA	Philadelphia Philadelphia	August 14-20, 2018	Closed
U.S. Coins	Long Beach	September 5-7 & 9, 2018	July 23, 2018
U.S. & World Currency	Long Beach	September 5-7 & 9, 2018	July 16, 2018
World Coins	Long Beach	September 5-7 & 10-11, 2018	
World Coins HKINF	Hong Kong	December 5-7, 2018	October 8, 2018
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Nature & Science	Dallas	August 18, 2018	Closed
Asian Art	New York	September 11, 2018	Closed
Fine & Decorative Arts including Estates	Dallas	September 22-23, 2018	July 20, 2018
Photographs	Dallas	October 12, 2018	August 17, 2018
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 16, 2018	August 21, 2018
Fine Silver and Objects of Vertu	Dallas	October 17, 2018	August 14, 2018
Modern & Contemporary Art - Prints and Multiples	Dallas	October 22, 2018	August 27, 2018
Design	Dallas	October 23, 2018	August 20, 2018
Texas Art	Dallas	October 27, 2018	August 31, 2018
American Art	Dallas	November 3, 2018	September 7, 2018
Ethnographic Art: American Indian, Pre-Columbian & Tribal	Dallas	November 12, 2018	September 17, 2018
Tiffany, Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	November 13, 2018	September 10, 2018
Modern & Contemporary Art	Beverly Hills	November 29, 2018	October 4, 2018
European Art	Dallas	November 30, 2018	October 5, 2018
Nature & Science	Dallas	December 1, 2018	October 5, 2018
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Sports Cards	Dallas	July 19-20, 2018	Closed
Entertainment & Music	Dallas	July 21, 2018	Closed
Vintage Posters	Dallas	July 28-29, 2018	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Beverly Hills	August 2-4, 2018	Closed
Sports Collectibles - Platinum Night	Dallas	August 18-19, 2018	Closed
The Art of Ronald McDonald and Friends - The Setmaker Collection	Chicago	September 22, 2017	Closed
Sports Collectibles	Dallas	October 18-19, 2018	August 27, 2018
Vintage Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	October 27, 2018	September 5, 2018
Entertainment & Music	Dallas	November 10, 2018	September 12, 2018
Sports Cards	Dallas	November 15-16, 2018	September 24, 2018
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	November 15-16, 2018	
Vintage Posters	Dallas	November 17-18, 2018	October 19, 2018 September 25, 2018
Animation Art	Beverly Hills	December 8, 2018	,
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	···•··································	October 25, 2018
Americana & Political	Dallas	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
		August 18, 2018	Closed
Rare Books	Dallas	September 13, 2018 October 20-21, 2018	July 23, 2018
Americana & Political - The David and Janice Frent Collection Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	,	Closed
•	Dallas	October 25, 2018	September 4, 2018
Space Exploration Americana & Political - The David and Janice Frent Collection	Dallas	November 1-2, 2018	September 10, 2018
	Dallas	December 1, 2018	Closed
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	December 9, 2018	October 18, 2018
Texana	Dallas	March 16, 2019	January 23, 2019
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Luxury Real Estate	East Hampton	July 24, 2018	Closed
Luxury Real Estate	Applegate Valley	August 21, 2018	Closed
Fine & Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	September 14-15, 2018	July 25, 2018
Fine Jewelry & Luxury Accessories	Beverly Hills	September 23-24, 2018	July 11, 2018
Fine Timepieces & Watches	New York	October 23, 2018	August 8, 2018

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ONLINE AUCTIONS

Comics | 6 pm Sundays Sports | 10 pm Sundays Vintage Posters | 6 pm Sundays U.S. Coins | 5 pm Tuesdays World Coins | 8 pm Thursdays Currency | 7 pm Tuesdays Art | Schedules Vary
Nature & Science | 8 pm Thursdays
Wine | 9 pm First Thursdays
Jewelry | 9 pm Tuesdays

All times above are Central Standard Time Zone when the live online auction begins.

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